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ABSTRACT

This guide, which documents the first phase of a continuing program to strengthen and develop Mexican American materials and research sources at the University of Texas at Austin, lists and describes both textual and non-textual materials in the collections of literary manuscripts, organizational archives, and personal papers. The first section includes manuscripts and papers of eight authors: Alurista (pseudonym for Alberto Baltazar Urista), Juan Bruce-Novoa, Abelardo B. Delgado, Roland R. Hinojosa-Smith, Jovita Gonzalez Mireles, Ricardo Sanchez, Mary Carsan Tafolla, and Estela Portillo Trambley. The collections of Carlos Villalongir Dramatic Company, Economy Furniture Company Strike, League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), Raza Unida Party, and Texas Farmworkers Union comprise the organizational archives section. The personal papers section contains the collections of Lalo Astol, Carlos Eduardo Castaneda, Eleuterio Escobar, Catarino E. Garza, Lee John Leo, the Migrant Border Ballad Project, Edmundo E. Mireles, Romulo Munguia, Manuel Ramirez, George Isidore Sanchez, and the Tafolla Family. Each entry includes the Benson Collection call number, a physical contents description, historical background information, and in some cases, an inventory and sources used to compile the collection. Such nonprint materials as photographs, slides, and audiotapes are included, and an index to the guide is provided. (REF)

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MEXICAN AMERICAN ARCHIVES AT THE BENSON COLLECTION:

A GUIDE FOR USERS

Compiled by

María G. Flores

Edited by

Laura Gutiérrez-Witt

The University of Texas at Austin

The General Libraries

1981

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INTRODUCTION

The present guide to Mexican American archives at the Benson Collection of the University of Texas at Austin represents the efforts of many people over a long period of years. Although the Mexican American Library Program of the General Libraries as a separately funded entity dates only from 1974, a number of collections described in this guide were acquired by the University prior to that date. Examples of these materials are the Carlos Villalongín Dramatic Company Archives, the journal of Catarino Garza, and the personal papers of Carlos Eduardo Castañeda and George I. Sánchez.

The majority of the collections, however, have been added to the Benson Collection since the initiation of the Mexican American Library Program in 1974. Angie del Cueto Quiros and Roberto Urzúa, librarians coordinating the Program from 1974 to 1979, were responsible for the acquisition of several collections. Martha Cotera, consultant to the Program since 1974, has developed data files and sources and has been instrumental in the acquisition of quite a number of the historical and some literary collections. During 1980, the present Mexican American Studies librarian, Elvira Chavaria, was responsible for the acquisition of many of the literary manuscript collections as well as the Rómulo Munguía materials. These librarians, and Nettie Lee Benson before them, could not have developed the present collection without the cooperation and vision of the persons who gathered the collections and, in several instances, their families. University and General Libraries administrators have been and continue to be particularly supportive of these efforts.

The guide itself, therefore, documents the first phase of a continuing program to strengthen and develop Mexican American materials and Mexican American research sources at The University of Texas at Austin. The collections document a broad spectrum of areas of activity, a spectrum indicative of the cultural, economic and political inpact of the Mexican American population of the United States. These collections will serve as the foundation for further acquisition of sources documenting the history of this segment of the U.S. population.

Both textual and non-textual materials comprise the collections described in this guide. Many of the collections include photographic or other visual documentation and some include audio materials in the form of taped interviews. Yet other collections include memorabilia and realia such as campaign buttons, bumper stickers, banners and flags, and so forth. These collections are supplemented in some cases by materials which have been catalogued in other series. For example, the slide collections acquired from Manuel Ramírez have been catalogued separately but are described in this guide. In other cases, however, audio materials in the form of taped interviews or recordings of conferences or lectures have not been included here due to time and budgetary constraints. Nevertheless, the scholar will be interested in examining available lists of other Mexican American audio-visual materials available in the Benson Collection. These lists are available through the Mexican American Library Program office.

The preparation and publication of this guide was made possible by a grant from the U.S. Office of Education Ethnic Heritage Program. Its compilation is primarily the work of María G. Flores. Her efforts during the period from October, 1979, through September, 1980, were directed to organizing, inventorying and describing many of the collections included in this guide. Preliminary processing of a few collections was accomplished by staff of the Rare Books and Manuscripts section of the Benson Collection. The assistance and advice of Jane Garner and Ann Graham in the editing and indexing phases is gratefully acknowledged, as is that of Suzanne Rodriguez in the typing of the manuscript.

The entries in the guide are comprised of Benson Collection call numbers in brackets, [MxAm/MSS/012]. The name of the collection is followed by a description of its physical contents. The text of each entry includes historical background information and a description of the intellectual contents of the collection. An inventory is appended for each collection when available. Lastly, sources for the compilation of each entry are given at the end of each entry of the historical collections. One bibliography listing sources used for the compilation of entries of the literary collections has been included at the end of that section.

Laura Gutiérrez-Witt
Head Librarian
Benson Latin American Collection

MEXICAN AMERICAN ARCHIVES AT THE BENSON COLLECTION:

A GUIDE FOR USERS

Literary Manuscripts

[MxAm/MSS/013]

ALURISTA (ALBERTO BALTAZAR URISTA). *Manuscripts and papers, 1968-79.*

Contents: 15 inches in 3 boxes; holographs and typescripts; poems, essays, articles, scripts, journal; notes, outlines, layouts; newsclippings and leaflets.

Alurista (August 8, 1947-), pseudonym for Alberto Baltazar Urista, emerged as a Chicano poet and writer during the late 1960's. Originally from Mexico City, Alurista moved to California in his early teens. He attended San Diego State University where he received his B.A. in psychology, and the University of California in San Diego where he earned his M.A. in Spanish literature. After teaching creative writing and Chicano literature at San Diego State University, he taught at the University of Texas at Austin as a visiting lecturer in 1974.

Associated with early Chicano movement poetry, Alurista developed and expanded on mythological, cultural and political themes, and pioneered alternating use and blending of Spanish and English languages. He is the author of five poetry anthologies: Floricanto en Aztlán (1971), Nationchild Plumaroja (1972), Timespace Huracán (1976), A'nque (1979), and Spick in Glyph (1981).

In the 1970's, Alurista organized Festival Floricanto, an open forum where Chicano writers could read their literary works. He edited Festival Floricanto I: An Anthology of Chicano Literature (1974) and Festival Floricanto II (1976), and has written numerous essays on Chicano culture, the Chicano movement, and literary criticism.

As a community activist in California, Alurista co-founded various student and community organizations such as Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán at San Diego State University; Concilio por la Justicia; Centro Cultural de la Raza; and the Department of Chicano Studies at San Diego State University.

The Alurista papers have been divided into eight major categories that include poetry collections, single poems, canciones (songs), contributions to publications, television scripts, critical essays and research papers, other works such as translations and position papers, and works about Alurista.

Manuscripts of poetry collections have been cataloged alphabetically by title and include drafts of poems in Alabados (1973), A'nque (1979), Timespace Huracán, and Trece Aliens (1976), and an anthology published by Alurista and other Chicano poets. A manuscript with the poet's corrections and an original dummy layout to Nationchild Plumaroja is also cataloged in this section. A typescript manuscript and drafts of poems written between 1975 and 1979 to Spick in Glyph, Alurista's latest anthology of poetry, have also been cataloged but will only be available upon publication of the work.

The single poems and the canciones have been filed chronologically. They include Alurista's first bilingual poems published by Quinto Sol Publications in 1968 and 1969 and a bound journal with 25 handwritten pages of poetry written between 1970 and 1972.

Contributions made to publications include five chapters on "Nahuatl Culture: The Heart of Aztlán," and two drafts each of four essays published by Pajarito Publications in 1970 and 1971. Three television scripts prepared for an NBC Mexican American Heritage Series in Los Angeles, California, are followed by critical essays and papers written by Alurista from 1975 to 1979. Other works include two position papers: "Chicano Studies: A Future," and "Aztlán: Reality or Myth?"; and outlines written in 1971 and 1972 of discussion sessions on Chicano literature and on the continental unity of Latin America and Chicanos.

Works about Alurista include many of the newsclippings and articles published on Alurista and on Chicano literature, both in the United States and Mexico, as well as an interview of the poet published in La Palabra y El Hombre in 1977.

Inventory of Alurista Papers

Box I: Part I. Poetry Collections

1. Alabados, written in 1970-1971, published in 1973.
2. A'nque, written in 1976-1979, published in 1979;
   2 photocopies of manuscripts.
   A'nque, drafts of poems and songs.
   A'nque, published Spanish drafts; holographs & typescripts.
3. Nationchild Plumaroja, manuscript with corrections; pgs. 101-204.
   Nationchild Plumaroja, original layout dummy with typed copy.
   Nationchild Plumaroja, photocopy of dummy layout in binder with corrections.

Box II: Part I. Poetry Collections (continued)

4. Time Space Huracán, poems.
5. Trece Aliens, 1975-1976.

Part II. Single Poems, Published and Unpublished

a. 1968-1969
b. 1971-1974 [1973]
c. 1971-1975 [1973]
d. The History of Aztlan, 17 pgs.
e. 1 bound journal of poetry, 1970-1972

Part III. Canciones

a. 1973
b. 1970-1974

Part IV. Contributions to Publications--

essays

Box III: Part V. Television Scripts and Outlines

3 folders

Part VI. Critical Essays and Research Papers

5 folders in chronological order, 1975-79.

Part VII. Other Works

a. Translation of Hunab Ku by Domingo Paredez.
b. Position papers, 3 folders.

Part VIII. Works about Alurista

a. Newsclippings, 1972.
b. Newsclippings, press releases and leaflets, 1970, 1974-1976.
c. Interview published in 1977.

Part IX. Spick in Glyph,

Unpublished manuscript.

[Closed to users until published.]

[MxAm/MSS/015]

BRUCE-NOVOA, JUAN. *Manuscripts and papers.*

Contents: 10 inches in 2 boxes; holograph and typescript manuscripts; poems, short fiction, 5 cassette tape recordings.

Juan Bruce-Novoa, writer and critic, was born on June 20, 1944, in Costa Rica. Having received his doctorate degree in contemporary Latin American literature from the University of Colorado at Boulder in 1974, he embarked on a teaching career in Mexican and Latin American literature as well as Chicano literature and culture. Presently associate professor in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at Yale University, Bruce-Novoa also directs the Latin American studies program.

His creative and research pursuits as a writer and critic in Chicano literature cover prose, poetry and drama. His original works include published books, Inocencia Perversa/Perverse Innocence (1977), Chicano Authors: Inquiry by Interview (1980), and a soon to be published work, Chicano Poetry: A Response to Chaos. The publication of several short stories, poems and numerous articles on Chicano literature in journals

Part V. Cassette tape recording of Juan Bruce-Novoa from the Library of Congress Archive of Hispanic Literature. Recorded December 13, 1979.

[MxAm/MSS/014]

DELGADO, ABELARDO B. *Manuscripts and papers, 1958-60, 1968-80.*

Contents: 20 inches in 5 boxes; holograph and typescript poetry, short stories, essays, articles; newsletters, letters, newsclippings and leaflets. Original and photocopied material.

Abelardo B. Delgado (November 27, 1931-), poet, writer, and community organizer, was born in Boquilla de Conchos, Chihuahua, Mexico, and grew up in El Paso, Texas, where he attended public schools and the University of Texas at El Paso. He began publishing his literary works and doing readings when he moved to Denver, Colorado, where he founded Barrio Publications, a Chicano publishing enterprise. Abelardo (his pen name) has taught at the University of Colorado at Boulder, the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, and the University of Texas at El Paso, and travelled extensively giving poetry readings and lectures at major universities throughout the country. A prolific writer of poetry and prose, Abelardo has published nine collections of poetry and has been included in numerous Chicano literary anthologies, magazines and newspapers. In 1977, he received the Tonatiuh-Quinto Sol Award for literature for his novelette Letters to Louise.

Abelardo has worked as a social worker, consultant and organizer with the Mexican American community, farmworkers, juvenile delinquents, and the economically disadvantaged in rural and urban areas in the southwestern and northwestern United States. He is currently project director of the Colorado Migrant Council in Wheatridge, Colorado, where he also writes and edits the Farmworker Quarterly Journal, a publication dealing with farmworker issues, programs and research.

The Abelardo Delgado manuscripts have been grouped into four categories with poetry comprising a major part of the collection. The categories include collected poems, other prose, and a section that includes other works, incoming correspondence, and works about Abelardo.

Collected poems in limited editions published by Barrio Publications have been arranged alphabetically by title. Three of these collections include both poetry and prose. Also included in this section are two untitled collections, one of which contains early poems written between 1958 and 1960. Other poetry number 108 original handwritten poems with corrections and typed versions. Most of the poems are titled and undated. Seventy-five additional poems are in original typescripts with paste-ups.

Prose writings have been cataloged alphabetically and include such works as The Chicano Movement, Some Not Too Objective Observations, pub-

lished in 1971, Letters to Mindy, parts I and II, and miscellaneous short stories. Poems, prose and essays contributed to publications are also included in this section.

Other works by the author have been cataloged in Part I of the last section of the collection. They include two newsletters, La Onda Fría de Aztlán (1976 to 1980) and La Onda Campesina (1978 to 1979), and essays and articles written by Abelardo concerning migrant farmworkers, undocumented workers, the Chicano movement, Chicano literature, and international affairs. Part II contains incoming correspondence from 1968 to 1980, published interviews and articles, newsclippings, and leaflets and programs of public lectures and readings relating to Abelardo as a poet and community spokesperson.

Inventory of Abelardo Delgado Manuscripts

Box I: Part I. Collected Poems

1. By Angrying the Gods (1960), photocopied and original poems.
2. Chicano-25 Pieces of a Chicano Mind, photocopy.
3. God's Bite (1970), 2 photocopies; incomplete.
4. Here Lies Lalo (1977), original typescript; differs from published version: 25 Deaths of Abelardo.
   3 bound copies of Here Lies Lalo (1977), 1 with inscription by author.
   1 bound copy of Here Lies Lalo--79 Deaths of Abelardo.
5. My Sadness Makes Me Laugh, 2 photocopies.
6. One O Six of Abelardo, 1 bound photocopy, no date.
7. Siete de Abelardo, 14 items, photocopied collections.
8. Sinners Fill the Eye of God (1974), bound, original and photocopy.
9. A Thermos Bottle of Self Pity (1974), bound photocopy; 88 Bottles of Abelardo.

Box II. Part I. Collected Poems (continued)

10. Under the Skirt of Lady Justice (1977), bound.
11. Under the Skirt of Lady Justice (1978), photocopy, poems and prose.
12. Under the Skirt of Lady Justice (1978), part original manuscript with corrections; incomplete.
13. Without a Gun....Without an Idea, bound.
14. 7 Abelardos, photocopy includes poetry and prose: Letters to Mindy.
15. 115 de Abelardo, bound; includes Letters to Mindy.
16. 133 Abelardos, bound; poetry and prose; includes Letters to Mindy.
17. Untitled collections:
    a. 1 photocopied collection of poems and Letters to Mindy; typescript.
    b. 1 collection of original and carbon copies of poems, some with corrections (1958-1960); typescript.

Box III: Part II. Other Poetry

1. 39 poems; originals and copies of typescripts; some handwritten poems; some corrections; no dates.

The Catholic Women of Colorado
Depend
From Santa Fe to Colorado Springs
Tejiendo versos
Pedacitos de sol en dias nublados
Open
The Price of Milk
Palaios
Banks
Manhood/Slobhood
Gasoline is Three Dollars a Gallon in Israel
Passengers
You Only Go Around Once in Life
Mark My Words
Claim
A Los que luchan en Portales
We Are All Pasajeros
The "He" in "She"
El Despinchamiento de Don Amaro
De Lubbock para Amarillo
The Reality of the Reality
Se te va meter una hormiga
Tú no eres Juana
To Live On...
Puedo...I can
A Enderezar el sueño
¿Por que se festeja aqui?
Impostora
That's o.k.
Two a.m. Tie
Inflight Meal not Provided
Time is a Place
H.A.D.
Si falta el amor
Ojalá
Baby Joy
Levanta esa bandera
Spring
A Short and Brief Assessment

2. 16 poems and 1 copy of introduction to poetry collection; photocopied and original typescripts; some handwritten poems; some corrections; no dates.

With Child
Cilindros fonéticos
Pintor
Love
Artos Artes/Arts A'Plenty
It is. Isn't It?
Et Semper
La Raza at the Davenport
Adriana Joy
Afghanistan
I cannot by (an introduction)
Murió Alarcón
Infatuation
The Suchness of Things
Escritor
Why Am I Here?
Jesus is Stripped of His Garments

3. 28 poems; photocopied and original typescripts; handwritten poems; some corrections; no dates.

Solo por mañana
Contrastes
Ring My Bells Seven Times
El Camino más seguro
The Blood Clock
From Denver to Wichita
On Love
Dos sonetos con cola
Thursday After Ash Wednesday
From Salt Lake to Los
Desacralización
Child of the Dusk
Thirteen Plus Trece
I'm Tired of Carrying This Goddamned Heavy Camera

3. (continued)

A Jaramillo Poem
A 15 Minute Delay
To the Four Winds
27 Inches of Snow
Tepeyac, the Americas
When I Grow Up
I'm Tired of Carrying This Goddamned Heavy Camera
From Us Chicano Kids
La Totacha
Jesus carga su cruz
I Will Not Be Surprised
Child of the Dusk
Thirteen Plus Trece
A Thermos Bottle of Self-Pity

4. 28 poems; photocopied and original typescripts; some handwritten poems; no dates.

Off from Toledo
Sarcondina
Why?
In the Natural Habitat of Chicano Art
P.O. Box 0230
229 to Denver

After One A.M.
Pésame uno y dos
Nicklas Arturo
En Stanford
PSA to Fresno
Tolol
Fog
A las Secres del C.M.C.
UMAS
Amor
Mom
Chacho

Foglights
The Mystique of Chicano Leadership
And If
The Sky Room
Love Is
Tenses
Si o no?
O'Conner Field House
Volando
Raison d'etre(3-24-80)

5. 26 poems; original typescripts with paste-ups.

Zarzaparrilla

Not Guilty
The Task
Ha-Ha-Ha...Oh, Yea
Occupied
Los Acomodados
Self Portrait
Fairness
The Great American Jungle
The Pause

Mariachi Mass

A Day
One more won't hurt...or will it?
Birthday Present Ahead of Time
Shoot to Kill
Dawa
Simba Rebellion
When
Mi Sombrero
El Tigre
Ice Milk
The Beast
The Old Woman and Her Cane
Good for Her...God is a "Her"
From L.A. to El Lago Salado
Jacinto Treviño College

6. 22 poems; original typescripts with paste-ups.

Open
People
Aztlan
De todos modos

6. (contined)

Ring My Bells Seven Times	Aurora
Solo Por Mañana	Dia tercero
When I grow up	H.A.D.
Contraste	Ball One
My Scissors are Sharp Today	Jesus is Condemned to Death
Envey	From Denver to Wichita
¿Y como dites conmigo?	O'Yes
From Us Chicano Kids	Important Information for Golden Jet Passengers
La Totacha	Baby Joy

7. 24 poems; original typescripts with paste-ups.

La táctica	Love
To Denver from Wichita	Afghanistan
We Simmer	Why am I here?
Noticias Funebres	Escritor
Los Desarraigados	Et Semper
Jnana Yoga	Cilindros fonéticos
El Despinchamiento de Don Amaro	It is, isn't it?
En Stanford	Voluntatis
An Ex-Marine Sargeant	Buenos dias
Pintor	El Chisme
Jesus is Stripped of His Garments	Ambassador
Artos Artes/Arts A'Plenty	I Live in Paradise

Box IV: Part III. Prose

1. The Chicano Movement, Some Not Too Objective Observations (1971), 2 copies.
2. Letters to Mindy, 1977, original and photocopied typescript with corrections.
3. Letters to Mindy, 1978 and 1979, original handwritten and photocopied typescript.
4. Letters to Mindy, Part I and Part II with author's signature; original typescript.
5. Letters to Mindy, photocopy of typescript manuscript.
6. Miscellaneous short stories, original typescripts and handwritten versions.
7. Contributions to publications: poetry, prose, essays.

Box V: Part IV. Other Works by Abelardo and Complementary Materials

1. Newsletters written by Abelardo.
2. La Onda Fría de Aztlán.
   a. 1976 to 1977
   b. 1978
   c. 1979 to 1980
   d. Undated
3. La Onda Campesina, Newsflashes on Farmworkers and Related Issues; 1978 to 1979.

4. Essays and articles.

   1. The Year of the Chicano, 1970.
      The Chicano Movement in Colorado, A Brief Recap, no date.
   2. Migrant Education, April 19, 1979.
      Development and Approaches to Migrant Health Programs, no date.
      USDA Food and Nutrition Service Workshop, January 20-February 1, 1980.
      1979, The International Year of the Child...Children of U.S. Farmworkers, January, 1979.
   3. The Colorado Migrant Council Story.
      Farmworker Programs.
   4. Rethinking Immigration and Refugee Policy, February 7, 1980.
      The Question of Amnesty for Undocumented Workers and how the concepts of Family, Work Ethic and Patriotism Fit in..., February 25, 1980.
   5. Afghanistan/A Discussion, February, 1980.
   6. Chicano Humanities and Arts Council, an introduction.
      Chicano Literature, no date.

5. Miscellaneous, untitled writings.

6. Letters received.

   a. 1968 to 1974 [1970 excluded]
   b. July, 1975 to December, 1977
   c. January, 1978 to December, 1978
   d. January, 1979 to March, 1980
   e. Undated

7. Interviews.

8. Articles and newsclippings about Abelardo.

9. Leaflets and programs.

[MxAm/MSS/016]

HINOJOSA-SMITH, ROLANDO R. *Manuscripts and papers, 1971-80.*

Contents: 26 inches in 6 boxes; holograph and typescript manuscripts; drafts, notes, galley proofs; poems, novels, prose; incoming correspondence, posters, leaflets, programs, and newsclippings.

Rolando R. Hinojosa-Smith (January 21, 1929-), essayist, poet, and novelist, born in Mercedes, Texas, received national prominence as a Chicano writer in 1972 when he was awarded the Quinto Sol Award for Literature for his book Estampas del Valle y Otras Obras. A professor of American Studies, Chicano Studies and Spanish, Hinojosa-Smith received his doctorate degree at the University of Illinois at Urbana in Spanish, Portuguese and history.

He has twice been a visiting professor at the University of Texas at Austin where he has taught a course on the Chicano novel. Presently he is professor of American and Chicano Studies at the University of Minnesota.

In 1976, Hinojosa-Smith published his novel, Klail City y Su Alrededores (Generaciones y Semblanzas, bilingual translation), which won him the international literary award Premio Casa de las Américas that same year. His fiction and poetry have been published in such literary journals and anthologies as El Grito, Revista Chicano-Riqueña, Latin American Literary Review, El Espejo/The Mirror, and Chicano Voices. He is also the author of Korean Love Songs (1978), Generaciones, Notas y Brechas/Generations, Notes and Trails (1980), and three forthcoming novels.

The Rolando R. Hinojosa-Smith manuscripts are divided into three categories that include collected works (novels, fiction and poetry), incoming correspondence and works about Hinojosa-Smith.

Manuscripts to four of Hinojosa-Smith's unpublished and published novels have been arranged alphabetically. They include material to three of his forthcoming novels, Claros Varones de Belken, Mi Querido Rafa, and Rites and Witnesses which will be accessible to users upon publication. Included are final drafts of the introduction and text of Claros Varones de Belken, as well as preliminary drafts and notes. The handwritten rough draft and finished text to Mi Querido Rafa, completed in the summer of 1979, is also included. The Spanish translation to Generaciones y Semblanzas by Rosaura Sánchez, and the notes, holograph and typescript drafts to the novel Rites and Witnesses also form a part of this group.

Fiction works include the galley proofs to Estampas and Una Vida de Rafa Buenrostro, and an early draft in Spanish of Por Esas Cosas Que Pasan. The original typescript of The Mexican American Devil's Dictionary, Volume I, a humorous piece published by El Grito in 1972, is included with the author's notations.

Also cataloged in the collection are manuscripts related to Korean Love Songs, a book of poetry. Galley proofs marked with the author's corrections, notes made prior to writing, the introduction, and original drafts of the poems are included.

Incoming correspondence dating from October 26, 1979, to August 25, 1980, forms the second part of the collection. Posters, leaflets, programs and newsclippings relating to lectures and forums by Hinojosa-Smith and other writers have been cataloged in the last section.

Inventory of Rolando R. Hinojosa-Smith Manuscripts

Box I: Part I. Collected Works

A. Novels

*1. Claros Varones de Belken

Unpublished manuscript: 156 pages. Files 1-8: introduction and drafts of text; typescript and holograph drafts; preliminary drafts.
*[Closed to users until published.]

Box II: Part I. Collected Works (continued)
A. Novels
*1. Claros Varones de Belken (continued)
Notes and rewrites. *[Closed to users until published.]
2. Generaciones y semblanzas
Spanish draft.

Box III: Part I. Collected Works (continued)
A. Novels
*3. Mi Querido Rafa
Holograph notebook includes the Jehu to Rafa letters; first typescript draft; photocopy of final typescript draft.
*[Closed to users until published.]
*4. Rites and Witnesses
Files 1-9 include notes and typescript and holograph drafts.
*[Closed to users until published.]

Box IV: Part I. Collected Works (continued)
A. Novels
*4. Rites and Witnesses (continued)
Files 10-16 include notes and typescript and holograph drafts.
*[Closed to users until published.]
B. Fiction
1. Estampas del Valle y otras obras
Galley proofs; 2 English typescripts of Estampas; English & Spanish drafts of Por esas cosas que pasan and Una Vida de Rafa Buenrostro.
2. The Mexican American Devil's Dictionary, Volume I.
First draft.

Box V: Part I. Collected Works (continued)
C. Poetry
1. Korean Love Songs
Galley proofs with author's corrections; notes; drafts of introduction and poems.

Box VI: Part II. Incoming Correspondence, 1971, October 26, 1979-August 25, 1980.

Part III. Works about Hinojosa-Smith
A. Posters, Leaflets, and Programs

B. Newsclippings
Roundtable discussions on Chicano literature, July 8-9, 1980, Mexico City.

[MxAm/MSS/010]

MIRELES, JOVITA GONZALEZ. *Manuscripts and works, ca. 1925-1980.*

Contents: 4 inches in 1 box; holograph drafts of poems, short stories and essays; 9 published books.

Jovita González Mireles (January 18, 1904-), was born in Roma, Texas. Educated in Texas institutions of higher learning, González Mireles began her career as an educator at St. Mary's Hall in San Antonio and at Miller and Ray High Schools in Corpus Christi.

Her interest in folklore was stimulated after meeting J. Frank Dobie in 1925. She began writing for the Texas Folklore Society and became the first Mexican American to serve as president of that organization during 1936-1937. More recently, Mrs. Mireles' stories have been published in anthologies such as We Are Chicanos (1973) and Mexican American Authors (1972).

González Mireles became involved, with her husband, Edmundo E. Mireles, in the teaching of the Spanish language to elementary school students. [See the Edmundo E. Mireles Papers listed in this guide.] She also published with her husband a series of textbooks on the subject during the 1940's.

The Jovita González Mireles manuscripts consist of twenty-one poems, short stories and essays in the author's hand. Nine textbooks written by Mr. and Mrs. Mireles complement the manuscripts.

[MxAm/MSS/024]

SANCHEZ, RICARDO. *Manuscripts and papers, 1961-1980.*

Contents: approximately 15 linear ft. [Inventory in progress.]

Ricardo Sánchez (March 29, 1941-), poet, editor and critic, is considered a leading Chicano literary figure. Many of his poems and essays, reflecting on themes of alienation, liberation and self-determination, are set in the Chicano barrio and show imaginative linguistic usage.

Sánchez's poetry has been published in two major works: Canto y grito de liberación (1971), and Hechizo Spells (1976). However, he has also been a regular contributor to such publications as El Grito, De Colores, La Luz and Caracol, and some of his work has been anthologized in Points of Departure (1972), We Are Chicanos (1973), and Voices of Aztlán (1974).

A native of El Paso, Texas, Sánchez earned his Ph.D. in American Studies at Union Graduate School in 1974. During his university career, he was the recipient of a number of fellowships and honors, including a Frederick Douglass Fellowship and a Ford Graduate Fellowship. Since 1974, he has taught at the college level and has been an active participant in local, national and international writers' organizations. Currently Sánchez resides and writes in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Ricardo Sánchez collection consists of handwritten and typed drafts of published and unpublished works, including poetry collected in Canto y grito de liberación, Hechizo Spells, Sojourns (in press), and Milhaus Blues. Correspondence, legal documents, photographs, slides, tape-recordings, journals and copies of reviews and other published works form other parts of the collection. The collection is currently being processed and inventoried.

[MxAm/MSS/017]

TAFOLLA, MARY CARMEN. *Manuscripts and papers, 1967-1980.*

Contents: 10 inches in 2 boxes; holograph and typed drafts of poems, stories, plays and essays; newsclippings; photographs; pamphlets and printed books.

Carmen Tafolla (July 29, 1951-), poetess, writer and educator, is a representative of the younger generation of Chicana women active in literary and cultural professional circles. A native of San Antonio, Texas, Carmen Tafolla received B.A.(1972) and M.A.(1973) degrees from Austin College in Sherman, Texas, and is pursuing an advanced graduate degree at the University of Texas at Austin.

Tafolla's poetry has been published in local and national periodicals such as El Servidor (Seguin, Texas), Caracol (San Antonio, Texas) and Tejidos (Austin, Texas) and in anthologies. She served as director of the Mexican American Studies Center at Texas Lutheran College in Seguin during the years 1973-76 and 1978-79. During 1978-79 she also wrote screenplays for the KLRN public television production "Sonrisas" in Austin, Texas.

The Carmen Tafolla collection is divided into two parts. Part I consists of over 100 drafts of poems, stories, essays and screenplays. Copies of essays written on various topics related to Mexican American culture and social mores complement the creative work. Curriculum analyses and guides are also included here. Part II includes biographical information and copies of articles by or about Tafolla.

Inventory of Carmen Tafolla Manuscripts

Box I: Part I. Works

A. Poems and stories.
   1. Early works, 1967-69, 1974-75.
   2. Recent works, 1976-1980.
   3. El Dulcero y otros cuentos de mí barrio; typescript, incomplete.

B. Screenplays: four written for "Sonrisas", KLRN-TV, Austin; 1978-79.

C. Essays and papers.
   1. Translation of 1649 Alonso de León manuscript; first and revised drafts.

2. "La Hispana" from The Emergent Ethnic Woman, 1977; notes and final draft.

Box II: Part I. Works (continued)

C. Essays and papers.
3. Thesis: A Relevant Educational Environment for the Mexican-American Student.
4. "El Cine Chicano": paper presented at UNAM/UNESCO conference, Congress of Latin American Cinematographers, 1980.
5. Supplementary Teachers' Guide to Tejanitos, a bilingual reader by Richard G. Santos, 1978.
6. Periquiamos Vatos, a guide to colloquial Spanish of the Southwest prepared for Spanish 134, Spring 1976.
7. "Chicano Literature: Beyond Beginnings", article published in Texas Circuit Newsletter, v. II, March, 1980; first draft and published version.
8. Using Contemporary Literature in the Classroom, report prepared for Texas Joint Council of English Teachers by Texas Circuit.

D. Published versions of poetry:
1. Caracol, v. II, no. 2, October, 1975.
2. El Servidor (Seguin), v. 1, no. 2, June, 1976.

Part II. Biographical Information.
A. Resumé
B. Photographs
C. News articles
D. Copies of Anti-Bicicleta Haiku by Reyes Cardenas and From the Inside Out by Evangelina Vigil.

[MxAm/MSS/011]

TRAMBLEY, ESTELA PORTILLO. *Manuscripts and papers, 1965-78.*

Contents: 20 inches in 5 boxes; holograph and typescript manuscripts; working drafts, scripts, notes, notebooks; plays, short stories, essays, poems, music sheets, a novela and novel; programs, leaflets, newsclippings, letters, and 8 cassette tapes.

Estela Portillo Trambley (January 16, 1936-), playwright and novelist, became the first Chicana writer to publish a collection of short fiction, Rain of Scorpions and Other Writings, in 1975. Born and educated in El Paso, Texas, Portillo Trambley received her B.A. and M.A. degrees in English at the University of Texas at El Paso. She was chairwoman of the English Department at Technical High School from 1959 to 1966 in El Paso before embarking on a communications and literary career. She produced a talk show for KIZZ Radio and later directed a cultural program for local television called "Cumbres." In 1972, Portillo Trambley received an award

for literature from Quinto Sol Publications. More recently, she has served as resident dramatist at the El Paso Community College and was one of the founders of a bilingual theatre in El Paso where she has directed a number of her own plays.

Portillo Trambley has published her works in such Chicano literary journals as Grito del Sol and El Grito (Berkeley, California), and was a contributing editor for Chicanas en la Literatura y El Arte, (September, 1973, El Grito Book Series, Book I, Year VII). Her best-known drama, Day of the Swallows, has been included in such anthologies as Contemporary Chicano Theatre, We Are Chicanos, and El Espejo. Her more current literary works have been published and reviewed in Revista Chicano Riqueña.

The Estela Portillo Trambley collection has been grouped into five categories: the plays, which form a large part of the collection; collected prose; other works; and a section that includes complementary materials such as notebooks, oral interviews, and printed information about the author.

The published and unpublished plays written between 1965 and 1979 have been arranged alphabetically and include the author's working notebooks, various drafted scripts with corrections, and programs and reviews of plays produced. A working draft of Rain of Scorpions, a novella, and six short stories published in Portillo Trambley's collection of short fiction have been grouped together in collected prose. Four drafted manuscripts of Portillo Trambley's novel, Woman of the Earth, and five cassette tapes of people interviewed as character models for the novel have been cataloged together.

Other works include an original draft to After Hierarchy, an unpublished manuscript on philosophy; various poems from Impressions of a Chicana (written in Japanese Haiku form); a script to a slide narration on Haiku Japanese poetry; monologues; and early poetry written by Portillo Trambley.

Miscellaneous notebooks, letters received from publishers (1972-1974), newsclippings, reviews and critical essays (1976-1978), two cassette tapes of an oral interview made in May, 1977 in Austin, Texas, and a transcribed copy of an interview of Portillo Trambley by Juan Bruce-Novoa comprise the last section of the manuscript collection.

Inventory of Estela Portillo Trambley Manuscripts

Box I: Part I. Plays

1. Blacklight, 4 scripts.
2. Day of the Swallows.
3. El Hombre Cosmico, 2 copies.
4. Hey Aristotle.
   Music sheets to Hey Aristotle.
5. Isabel and the Dancing Bear.
   1 cassette tape of model for Isabel and the Dancing Bear.
6. Labyrinth of Solitude.
   8 notebooks on Labyrinth of Solitude.

Box II. Part I. Plays (continued)

7. Morality Play.
8. Sun Images, a musical.
   Music sheets to Morality Play and Sun Images.

Part II. Collected Prose

1. Novela: Rain of Scorpions and Short Stories.
2. The Burning.
3. Duende.
4. If It Weren't for the Honeysuckle.
5. Pilgrimage.
6. Recast.
7. The Secret Room.

Box III: Part II. Collected Prose (continued)

8. Novel: Woman of the Earth, 4 working drafts.
   5 cassette tape interviews of people used as character models for Woman of the Earth.

Box IV: Part III. Other Works

1. After Hierarchy, extended essay, unfinished; original typescript/some corrections.
   After Hierarchy, working draft, unfinished; typescript with some corrections.
2. Haiku--Impressions in Japanese form.
3. Haiku--Narration to slides; 1 notebook.
4. Monologues.
5. Early Poetry.
6. Haiku Chart.

Box V: Part IV. Complementary Materials

1. Miscellaneous notes and notebooks.
2. Artist's statement.
3. Interview with Estela Portillo by Juan Bruce-Novoa, transcript, no date.
4. Letters received, 1972-1974.
5. News articles.
6. Reviews and critical essays of work, 1976-1978.
7. 2 cassette tapes of conversation with Estela Portillo, May, 1977.

Sources for Literary Manuscripts Section

Bruce-Novoa, Juan. Chicano Authors: Inquiry by Interview. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1980.

Lomelí, Francisco A., and Donaldo W. Urioste. Chicano Perspectives in Literature: A Critical and Annotated Bibliography. Albuquerque: Pajarito Publications, 1976.

Martinez, Julio A. Chicano Scholars and Writers: A Bio-Bibliographical Directory. Metuchen, N.J., 1979.

Ortego, Philip D., ed. We Are Chicanos: An Anthology of Mexican American Literature. New York: Washington Square Press, 1973.

Paredes, Américo, and Raymundo Paredes, comps. Mexican American Authors. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1972.

Romano-V., Octavio and Herminio Rios C., eds. El Espejo/The Mirror: Selected Chicano Literature. Berkeley: Quinto Sol Publications, 1972.

Sommers, Joseph, and Tomás Ybarra-Frausto, eds. Modern Chicano Writers: A Collection of Critical Essays. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1979.

Organizational Archives

[MxAm/MSS/004]

CARLOS VILLALONGIN DRAMATIC COMPANY. *Archives, 1848-1930.*

Contents: 247 printed and handwritten playscripts, 32 photographs, and 15 playbills and notices.

Carlos Villalongín (1872-1936), actor and manager of the Carlos Villalongín Dramatic Company, performed professional Spanish-language theater in communities in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico during the early twentieth century. The Carlos Villalongín Dramatic Company, which encompassed two families and three generations of actors during its lifetime, originated with a group of itinerant actors headed by Encarnación Hernández in Guadalajara, Mexico, in 1849.

Born in Chihuahua, Mexico, Villalongín gained acting experience performing in his father's troupe before he joined the dramatic company of Encarnación Hernández. During his engagement with the Hernández group, he married Hernández's daughter, Herlinda, who also performed in the company. After Hernández's death in the late 1880's, his widow, Antonia Pineda de Hernández became manager. When she retired in 1904, Villalongín assumed directorship and served as manager until 1924.

The company concentrated its tours in northern Mexico during the 1880's, but began touring the southwestern United States in 1900 following an invitation to inaugurate the new opera house in San Antonio, Texas. From 1900 to 1911, the group performed primarily before audiences in Texas and the Southwest, and occasionally in Mexico. The troupe left with the outbreak of the Mexican Revolution and in 1911 settled in San Antonio where they performed at the Teatro Aurora. With Villalongín's retirement in 1924, the company dispersed and the family theater career came to an end.

The Villalongín company archives include 247 playscripts dating from 1848 to 1930, 146 of which have been identified as promptbooks (copies of plays with directions for performers and other emendations) by Dr. John W. Brokaw of the University of Texas Department of Drama. A handlist of these promptbooks has been prepared by Dr. Brokaw, citing 80 Spanish plays, 53 plays written by Mexican playwrights, and 13 European translations (i.e. Italian, French, German, and Belgian). The plays, mostly romantic in style, include tragedies, dramas, melodramas and comedies. The emendations include such information as cast lists, floor plans, or design sketches written by directors or prompters, who at times signed and dated the promptbooks.

The Villalongín company archives include thirteen rare imprints listed in Francisco Monterde's Bibliografía del Teatro en México, a standard bibliography of Mexican theater and drama. The collection also includes seventeen plays written in Spanish that are not listed in Monterde's bibliography and whose origins have not been clearly determined.

A photographic collection dating from 1886 to 1920 of Villalongín and Hernández family members who acted in the dramatic company includes indi-

vidual portraits and scenes of the family theater group. Photographic postcards of various actors and friends have been preserved and identified in the collection as well.

A set of broadsides and notices advertising performances by the Villalongín Company in the United States and other theater groups in Mexico and California are also included in the collection.

Sources:

Brokaw, John W. "The Repertory of a Mexican American Theatrical Troupe: 1849-1924," Latin American Theatre Review, v.8, no.1 (Fall, 1974), p. 25-35.

Gutiérrez-Witt, Laura. "The Archives of the Carlos Villalongín Dramatic Company," The Library Chronicle, New Series, no. 10, p. 80.

[MxAm/MSS/007]

ECONOMY FURNITURE COMPANY STRIKE. *Archives, 1968-1972.*

Contents: 3 linear ft.; 45 folders include legal records, briefs, contract agreements, correspondence, affidavits, law notes, memoranda, a bound transcript of testimony relating to UIU and N.L.R.B. vs. Economy Furniture Company litigation, negotiations and settlement; schedules, leaflets, brochures, agendas, minutes, circular letters, UIU Local No. 456 newsletters, newsclippings, press releases, circulars, reports, letters, invitations, lists of strikers, questionnaires, petitions, charts, telegrams, strikers' rosters, signatures, lists of contributions, checks, UIU summary of 1970 convention proceedings, state and national union correspondence, a strike banner and picket sign. 165 black and white and color photographs, 5 cassette tapes, and issues of local community newspapers and UIU journals.

The non-violent efforts of the Upholsterers' International Union (UIU), Local No. 456 of Austin, Texas, to win union recognition and a signed contract with the Economy Furniture Company, was realized in 1971, ending a two and a half year strike by company employees who voted overwhelmingly (252-83) in favor of the union. Workers at the Economy Furniture Company, ninety percent of whom were Mexican American, sought union representation to improve working conditions, increase salaries, and secure arbitration in labor disputes. Following the union election, the company's owner, Milton Smith, filed objections to the election with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB). He refused later that year to comply with the Board's ruling which certified the union as the collective bargaining agent of the employees. In protest of the company's refusal to recognize the union, 252 workers walked out on strike on November 27, 1968.

The ensuing strike, also known as the "Austin Chicano Huelga," received a wide spectrum of support from local, as well as national, labor, religious and Mexican American groups. UIU's decision to conduct a state and nation-wide boycott of Economy Furniture products drew support from

the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee's Lettuce Boycott and its leader, César Chávez. Chávez had first introduced a national boycott as a tool to secure collective bargaining rights for farmworkers in California. In support of the striking employees and their boycott, Chávez came to Austin on February 6-7, 1971, bringing together more than 5,000 persons at a march and rally at the state capitol.

Pickets were finally withdrawn after twenty-eight months following a U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals decision in January, 1971. The Court declared the strike an "unfair labor practice strike," and it enforced an N.L.R.B. ruling that Economy Furniture must negotiate with the union and reinstate the striking workers. Negotiations between the two parties were started and a contract was approved on September 9, 1971. The contract agreement provided wage increases each year, an additional paid holiday, improved vacation, seniority and arbitration.

The Economy Furniture Company Strike archives have been grouped into six major divisions which include the legal papers of the attorneys for UIU Local No. 456 (1968-1972), miscellaneous briefs and papers relating to court proceedings and settlement of the strike (1969-1971), strike and boycott materials, photographs, union correspondence (1968-1971), and external publications section.

The legal papers of the attorneys for the UIU Local No. 456 include affidavits and questionnaires of striking workers (1970-1971), correspondence between Economy Furniture Company and UIU Local No. 456 attorneys and the National Labor Relations Board, law notes and memos, court actions, rulings of the N.L.R.N. and the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, and papers relating to the final negotiations and settlement of the strike.

The strike materials relating to the labor activities of the UIU Local No. 456 and its leaders include letters, brochures, and newsclippings belonging to strike and boycott leaders, Victor and Jim Ruiz. In addition, a collection of newsclippings and issues of Texas and Austin community newspapers from 1967 to 1971 such as the Voice of East Austin, La Fuerza, the Lone Star Dispatch, El Papel Chicano (Houston), the Austin American Statesman, and the UIU Journal, the national organ of the Upholsterer's Union, are included. The collection covers both strike and Chicano related articles and news items.

Audio cassette tapes include a speech given by César Chávez in Austin in 1971, and speeches made by union members, supporters, state legislative representatives, and labor and civic leaders at a local 456 meeting at Montopolis Center in Austin. Boycott materials include agendas and minutes, budgets, circular letters, strategy notes, and a Local No. 456 organizational chart with a statewide personal contact list. Internal publications include a report of César Chávez's visit to Austin in 1971, press releases, articles from 1969 to 1971, UIU newsletters and brochures, handbills, and leaflets relating to strike and boycott activities. A collection of 165 black and white and color photographs document picket lines, marches, rallies, and local and national union leaders.

Union correspondence consists of outgoing state and national mail (1970-1971) belonging to Lencho Hernandez, strike leader and boycott co-

ordinator; outgoing mail (1970-1971) belonging to Janet Newton, publicity coordinator; correspondence related to César Chávez (1970 and 1971), S.H. Clinton and Dave R. Richards, attorneys for UIU Local No. 456 (February 1971-May 1971), and other strike correspondence (1970-1971).

The external publications section includes various labor and Chicano/Hispanic newsclippings and printed materials, press releases, leaflets, and miscellaneous publications related to civil rights and community organization.

Inventory of the Economy Furniture Company Strike Archives, 1968-1972

Box I: Part I. Legal Records from Sam Houston Clinton and Dave R. Richards, Attorneys for the Upholsterer's International Union Local 456.

Folder 1. Upholsterer's International Union vs. Economy Furniture Co. (NLRB-RC)

Folder 2. Upholsterer's Union vs. Economy Furniture, Labor Injunctions opened January 3, 1969.

Folder 3. Letters inviting speakers to attend November 29, 1970 rally, Austin, Texas; letter to the Federal Communications Commission concerning complaint.

Folder 4. James J. Loeffler, Attorney for Economy Furniture Company, correspondence, April 1971-October 1971 and Economy Furniture Strike materials.

Folder 5. National Labor Relations Board correspondence between attorneys for Economy Furniture Company and UIU Local 456, 1971; law notes and memos; N.L.R.B. rulings, 1969.

Folder 6. Affidavits and questionnaires of Economy Furniture strikers, 1970-71.

Folder 7. Information furnished by Economy concerning union contract negotiations and reinstatement of strikers.

Box II: Part I. Legal Records belonging to Clinton and Richards (continued).

Folder 8. Economy Furniture settlement materials, 1969, 1971.

Folder 9. UIU and Economy Furniture Company negotiations, 1971-1972.

Part II. Miscellaneous Briefs and Papers Relating to Court Proceedings and Settlement of Strike.

Folder 1. Miscellaneous briefs relating to court proceedings of the Economy Furniture Company strike, 1969-1971.

Folder 2. Agreement between Economy Furniture Company and UIU Local 456 effective September 22, 1971.

Folder 3. Job classification and wage rates to prevail in agreement.

Transcript of testimony given on January 9-10, 1969, in Hearing On Plaintiff's Application for Temporary Injunction; bound copy.

Box III: Part III. A. Economy Furniture Company Strike Materials.

Folder 1. Strike materials belonging to Victor Ruiz.

Folder 2. Strike materials belonging to Victor Ruiz, 1969-1971.

Folder 3. Strike materials belonging to Jim Ruiz.

Folder 4. Petitions signed in support of strike from Houston, Texas, and Delano, California. (Includes signature of César Chávez.)

Folder 5. Picket schedules.

Folder 6. Striker's recap sheets.

Folder 7. Rosters and signatures from meetings.

Folder 8. Contributions to Economy Furniture Strike Fund.

Folder 9. Checks issued to strikers from Strike Aid Fund, 1969 and 1971.

Folder 10. List of strikers who returned to work.

Folder 11. Miscellaneous strike materials.

Folder 12. Newsclippings of Economy Furniture Company strike.

Folder 13. Strikers' Information forms.

Summary of Proceedings including Report of the Officers to the 36th Convention of UIU of North America, AFL-CIO, June 18-25, 1970, Los Angeles, California.

Box IV: Part III. B. Boycott Materials: Structure, functions and budget.

Folder 1. Boycott Advisory Board: recommendations for the creation of the Board; agenda and minutes, 1971.

Folder 2. Strike and Boycott 12-month operational budget with attachments.

Folder 3. Local 456 organizational chart with statewide personal contact list; strategy notes; and boycott letter.

Folder 4. Shipping information for boycott and Economy Furniture shipping slips.

Part III. C. Internal Publications' strike and boycott.

Folder 1. Press releases and articles, 1969, 1970 and 1971.

Folder 2. Newsletter and brochures published by UIU 456.

Folder 3. Handbills, brochures, leaflets on UIU 456 Strike and Boycott.

Folder 4. César Chávez: A Report of his visit to Austin, Texas, February 5-6, 1971; copy of Travis County Commissioner's Court Proclamation of "César Chávez Day."

Box V: Part IV. Photographs

Box VI: Part V. Union Correspondence, 1968-1971.

Folder 1. Letter to James J. Johns, UIU Representative from Father Briganti, director, Diocese of Austin, Texas, May 15, 1968.

Folder 2. Lencho Hernandez, outgoing state and national mail, February 1970; September 1970 - December 1970.

Folder 3. Lencho Hernandez, outgoing state and national mail, January 1971.

Folder 4. Lencho Hernandez, outgoing state and national mail, February 1971 - June 1971.

Folder 5. Janet Newton, outgoing mail, 1970 and 1971.

Folder 6. Correspondence related to César Chávez (originals & copies), 1970 & 1971.

Folder 7. Clinton and Richards correspondence, February 1971 - May 1971.

Folder 8. Miscellaneous correspondence, 1970-71.

Box VII: Part VI. External Publications

Folder 1. Labor related newsclippings, press releases, leaflets and papers.

Folder 2. Chicano/Hispanic related newsclippings and papers.

Folder 3. Miscellaneous publications related to civil rights and community organization.

Folder 4. Miscellaneous.

[MxAm/MSS/009]

LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS (LULAC). *Archives, 1929-1980.*

Contents: 291 items in 4 boxes; brochures, reprints, pamphlets, convention programs, copies of newspaper articles, news clippings, reports, and press releases; 28 black and white photographs and 35 negatives; 1 reel of microfilm of LULAC archival materials between 1937 and 1974; 31 issues of the LULAC News, 1932-1974.

The founding in 1929 of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) in Corpus Christi, Texas, and its merger with the Latin American League, the Order Sons of America, and the Order Knights of America, resulted in the creation of a single organization dedicated to advancing and improving the social and economic life of Hispanic citizens in the United States. As a civic organization, LULAC sought to "eliminate as much as possible race prejudice on both sides of the dividing line to gain for the Mexican American equality before the law, equal facilities for educational and other forms of improvement, and a reasonable share of political representation." LULAC's founding members believed the socio-economic and political status of Mexican Americans could be improved through education and legal reform. National assimilation was set as an organizational goal and efforts were made to educate Latin American citizens of their political and civil rights, of their responsibilities of citizenship, and of the importance and necessity of learning the English language.

LULAC's accomplishments include the desegregation of Mexican American children in public schools, the termination of clauses in land titles restricting Mexican Americans from purchasing property, and the initiation of a pre-school training program for non-English speaking children which became a precursor to the Head Start Program in the 1960's.

The LULAC materials have been grouped into five categories which include the history of LULAC; state and national resolutions, 1977-1979; LULAC issues and programs, 1960, 1978-1979; and a miscellaneous section.

The LULAC archives contain papers and documents relating to the origin and activities of one of the oldest Hispanic organizations in existence today. The historical files include LULAC constitutions, by-laws and protocol, convention programs, and early writings on the founding and purposes of the organization.

Microfilm of original LULAC materials between 1937 and 1974 is available and covers items primarily relating to the years 1964 to 1966. This microfilm includes convention programs, correspondence of the Texas State Executive Director, 17 issues of LULAC News, 1937-1967, and minutes of the district supreme council, area meetings, and state and national conventions.

The papers of the late 1970's chronicle important events and social problems affecting the Mexican American community, and provide a brief overview of the organization's concern and response to such issues as police brutality, discriminatory hiring practices, minority recruitment,

and Mexican undocumented workers in the U.S., and to LULAC's association with governmental agencies and other community groups.

The resolutions passed at the Texas State Executive Board Conferences between 1977 and 1978 and at LULAC's 50th National Convention in 1979 cover numerous issues dealing with the enforcement of federal civil rights laws and programs; the improvement of economic and social conditions of migrant and seasonal farmworkers; the political awareness and voter registration of Mexican Americans in metropolitan and rural areas; and proposals for better housing and educational projects.

Files relating to programs and issues contain materials on the preschool English program for non-English speaking children started by LULAC National President Felix Tijerina in 1957, and on the meeting of Hispanic leaders and law enforcement officials to discuss police-community relations in 1978. Other papers include articles and testimony written in regard to immigration proposals and to a proposed amendment to the State Official Oppression Law introduced in the Texas Legislature.

Miscellaneous news articles, clippings, and correspondence relating to issues affecting Mexican Americans, Mexican nationals, and to LULAC's work in the community are located in the miscellaneous section. A bound portfolio of news articles relating to the activities of LULAC Council No. 1 in Corpus Christi, Texas, between 1974 and 1975 is also included.

During the period 1980-82, a special joint project between LULAC and The University of Texas at Austin will be undertaken to collect systematically the presidential and other official papers of the organization. It is anticipated that this collection will develop considerably during the next two years. See the index for references to LULAC activities in other collections of personal papers listed in this guide.

Sources:

Fuquay, Marjorie Jean. "The League of United Latin American Citizens and Education." Unpublished manuscript. April 6, 1970.

Garza, Edward D. League of United Latin American Citizens. San Francisco: R & E Associates, 1972.

McGuire, Stryker. "LULAC: New Image Blowing in Wind." San Antonio Light, September 11, 1977.

Weeks, O. Douglas. "The League of United Latin American Citizens: A Texas-Mexican Civic Organization." Southwestern Political and Social Science Quarterly, v. 10, No. 3 (December 1929), p. 257-278.

Inventory of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) Archives, 1929-1979

Box I. History of LULAC

Folder 1. Item 1. LULAC history, brochure printed in 1971.
Item 2. LULAC history, brochure printed in 1977.

Folder 2. Item 1. National Constitution and By-Laws of LULAC, 1955; pamphlet.
Item 2. Naturalization Manual.
Item 3. Constitution, By-Laws and Protocol of LULAC, 1964; pamphlet.
Item 4. Revised Constitution of LULAC, 1969, 35 p.

Folder 3. Reprints of "The League of United Latin-American Citizens: A Texas-Mexican Civic Organization," by O. Douglas Weeks, University of Texas, 1929-31, originally published in the Southwestern Political and Social Science Quarterly, v. 10, No. 3 (December, 1929), p. 257-278. Also includes brief essay by J.O. Loftin entitled "Our 'Mexicans'," 1931 (4 copies).

Folder 4. "El Mexicano y la Política del Sur de Texas," Comentarios por Alonso S. Perales, October, 1931, San Antonio, Texas; pamphlet (2 copies).

Folder 5. Item 1. Program for the 3rd Annual Convention of LULAC, May, 1931, Edinburg, Texas.
Item 2. Handout from the Committee on Public School Buildings, LULAC, San Antonio, Texas, 1934.
Item 3. Annual Program Book of the 1969 Feria de las Flores, "The Festival with a Purpose," San Antonio, Texas, 1969.
Item 4. LULAC 10th Annual Feria de las Flores, Corpus Christi LULAC Council No. 1, 1969.
Item 5. 39th National Convention, San Antonio, Texas, June, 1968; convention handouts and program papers.
Item 6. 41st Annual National Convention, McAllen, Texas, June, 1970; program.

Folder 6. Item 1. LULAC News, April 30, 1932.
Item 2. " " , July, 1932.
Item 3. " " , November, 1932.
Item 4. " " , December, 1932.
Item 5. " " , January, 1933.
Item 6. " " , March, 1933.

Folder 7. Item 1. LULAC News, September-October, 1973.
Item 2. " " , November-December, 1973.

Folder 8. Item 1. LULAC News, April, 1974.
Item 2. " " , May, 1974.

Folder 9. Item 1. LULAC News, June, 1974.
Item 2. " " , September, 1974.

Folder 10. Item 1. LULAC News, November, 1974.
Item 2. " " , December, 1974.

Folder 11. LULAC Word: A Newsletter from the Office of the Texas State Director of LULAC, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Item 1. LULAC Word, June-December, 1977; 5 issues.
Item 2. " " , February, 1979 - March, 1979; 2 issues.

Box II. Resolutions: State & National

Folder 1. November 5, 1977, 13 resolutions passed at State Executive Board Conference, Austin, Texas.

Folder 2. March 4, 1978, 7 resolutions passed at State Executive Board Conference, San Angelo, Texas.

Folder 3. May 20, 1978, 44 resolutions passed at LULAC State Convention, Laredo, Texas.

Folder 4. November 4, 1978, 26 resolutions passed at State Executive Board Conference, Houston, Texas. (Resolution #10 has a 3-page copy of letter to Patricia Harris, Secretary of Department of Housing and Urban Development from Abraham Rodriguez, Jr., LULAC District 14 Director attached.)

Folder 5. June, 1979, 39 resolutions from the 50th LULAC National Convention, Houston, Texas.

Box III. LULAC Issues and Programs, 1960, 1978-1979.

Folder 1. Materials relating to the "Little School of the 400."

Item 1. "LULAC in Action--Human Values, Unlimited; A report on the Little School of the 400," 1960, published by LULAC Educational Fund, Inc., Houston, Texas.
Item 2. Xerox copy of six-page paper on the Little School of the 400.
a. 2-page description of "What LULAC Did," in reference to the Little School of the 400 signed by Jake Rodriguez.
b. 1-page photocopy of letter from Jake Rodriguez to Mr. Lupe Garza on the Little School of the 400, dated March 19, 1974.

Folder 2. Brochure on the LULAC National Scholarship Fund for Americans of Spanish Origin, 1977.

Folder 3. Item 1. Article on Hispanic Heritage Week by Ruben Bonilla, 1978; 10 p.
Item 2. "An Analysis of the Immigration Proposals, A Civil Rights Dilemma," by Ruben Bonilla; 10 p.
a. 4 related news articles.
b. Xeroxed page from the Public Interest of chart on the percentage of illegals using services and paying taxes.

c. Xerox copy of press release from the Department of Justice in relation to Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Folder 4. Newspaper articles relating to meeting of the Hispanic organizational leadership with Texas police chiefs and law enforcement agencies in Dallas, Texas, September, 1978; 12 articles.

Folder 5. Materials relating to Symposium on Contemporary Issues in Texas Police-Community Relations.

Item 1. Symposium on Contemporary Issues in Texas Police-Community Relations, March 23-24, 1978, San Antonio, Texas; pamphlet on conference principals, program, selected press clippings and registration roster.
Item 2. 3 pages of final recommendations from the workshop sessions at the conclusion of the Symposium.
Item 3. 2-page press release from the Community Relations Service of the Department of Justice, March 16, 1979.
Item 4. 14 Xerox copies of news articles relating to the Symposium.

Folder 6. Materials relating to testimony before the Texas House of Representatives Jurisprudence Committee on proposed amendment of State Official Oppression Law.

Item 1. Copy of testimony in support of a proposed amendment of the State Official Oppression Law by Ruben Bonilla; 7 p. (attachments: p. 410 & 411).
Item 2. Newsclipping relating to State Official Oppression Statues, Corpus Christi Caller, February 28, 1979.

Box IV. Miscellaneous

Folder 1. Correspondence

Item 1. Copy of letter from Antonio Orendain, director of Texas Farmworkers Union to Ruben Bonilla, State Director of LULAC, March 2, 1979.
Item 2. Letter sent by Ruben Bonilla, Jr. to Texas state senators regarding Hispanic opposition to separate presidential primary dates in 1980 Texas elections; March 17, 1979; 2 p.
Item 3. Letter to Ruben Bonilla, Jr., State LULAC Director from Chet Brooks, Texas State Senator, concerning opposition to separate presidential primaries; March 15, 1979.

Folder 2. Miscellaneous news articles

Item 1. 3 news articles related to LULAC's demand of a federal grandjury probe into the death of Mexican national in Waco, Texas; September, 1978.
Item 2. 6 miscellaneous news articles relating to LULAC and Chicano issues.

Folder 3. LULAC photographs: 28 black & white, 5 x 7 inches

Item 1. 26 scenes of LULAC functions: Photos 1-16 include the John F. Kennedys and the Lyndon B. Johnsons and John B. Connally. (Note #6 inset of Nelson Rockefeller).
Item 2. Photograph no. 27 is letter from John J. Herrera to J. Carlos McCormick, assistant to chairman of Democratic National Committee; September 21, 1963, 2p.
Item 3. Photograph no. 28 of Serafin Garza.

Folder 4. 35 negatives of LULAC photos in Folder 3. (8 unidentified.)

Folder 5. Poster of candidacy for Texas State LULAC Director.

Folder 6. LULAC Council No. 1, Resumé, Corpus Christi, Texas. Bound folder of collection of news articles reflecting the activities of the League of United Latin American Citizens in Corpus Christi, Texas, 1974-1975.

[MxAm/MSS/020]

RAZA UNIDA PARTY. *State and county archives, 1970-1980. Ramsey Muñiz papers, 1971-1977.*

Contents: 5 linear ft. in 11 boxes; correspondence, letters, lists, speeches, directives, agendas, minutes, notes, resolutions, petitions, memoranda, leaflets, handbooks, broadsides, newsclippings, press releases, programs, reports, pamphlets, legislative bills, map outlines, newsletters, articles, bumper stickers, political buttons, printed items; 93 color slides, 40 black and white photographs, 16 black and white negatives, 3 1/4" audio tapes; graphic art work, layouts, brochures, cards, posters, T-shirts, and newspapers; 23 16mm. color films; 1 2" video tape, 2 scrapbooks.

The Raza Unida Party (RUP) was the first established as a third political party in Crystal City, Texas, in January, 1970. As an alternative to the two-party system in Texas, Raza Unida sought social, economic and political self-determination for Chicanos, other minorities, and the disenfranchized through local and, later, state politics. At its start, the party organized around county, local, and school district elections in south Texas, winning city council elections in Cotulla, Carrizo Springs, and Crystal City in April, 1970. Also victorious in Crystal City were party founder José Angel Gutiérrez and two other candidates running on the RUP ticket for

school board positions.

Meetings were held in 1971 to discuss the party's possibilities of entering state electoral politics. The decision to place the independent party on the 1972 general election ballot was made at its first state convention on October 30, 1971, in San Antonio, Texas. Delegates from nine Texas counties representing such urban areas as San Antonio (Bexar County) and Fort Worth (Tarrant County) were in attendance. During 1972 party members conducted petition and voter registration drives, and campaigned for six state-wide candidates including Ramsey Muñiz for governor.

By November 1972, the party had not only been certified for a place on the general election ballot, but had been organized in more than forty counties, and had candidates running for district, senatorial, state representative and school board positions on the RUP ticket. Although all of the Raza Unida candidates lost in the election, Muñiz received 214,118 votes, winning 6 per cent of the vote in the governor's race.

Raza Unida continued to organize and ran gubernatorial candidates Ramsey Muñiz in 1974 and Mario Compean in 1978 as well as other candidates for offices at all levels of government. The party also challenged an election law requiring a party to obtain 20 per cent of the overall vote, instead of 2 per cent of the vote needed to remain on the ballot. The law was overruled by the U.S. Department of Justice in 1976, and in the same ruling, RUP was allowed to hold primary elections without having to pay filing fees.

Despite losses in the gubernatorial elections, Raza Unida established itself as a minority third party with a liberal party platform in state-wide and local politics, and became a dominant political force in some Texas communities.

The Raza Unida Party collection is comprised of state and county party archives and the Ramsey Muñiz papers. The state papers have been grouped chronologically and in record series.

The state papers include files on the party state convention (1971), platform committee (1971), and state executive committee (1971-1973) previously held by Evey Chapa, former state committeewoman. Folders relating to the 1972 campaign and general election contain correspondence, letters, lists of RUP candidates, press releases, circulars, memos, and newsclippings. Agendas, minutes, and notes of the June 10, 1972, state convention, drafts of the party platform, and printed documents and forms issued by the Secretary of State's Office and Raza Unida are followed by 1972 election result reports. A series on the Raza Unida National Convention held September 1-4, 1972, in El Paso, Texas, includes lists of delegates, press information, an agenda of speakers, and miscellaneous printed items distributed at the meeting.

Legislative bills (1972-1974) governing election procedures follow the 1974 papers relating to the primary and general elections, the Muñiz gubernatorial campaign, and the Houston State Convention. Documents on RUP's political structure, its party platform, and rules are the last items in this series.

State Raza Unida papers from 1977-1980 include reports given to the state executive committee, and resolutions made at the Lubbock State Convention in 1978. Directives and letters (1976-1980) issued by RUP State Chairperson María Elena Martínez, as well as her incoming correspondence (1976-1979), are followed by party records of the 1978 primary election budgets, and leaflets, memos, and newsclippings of the 1978 gubernatorial campaign. Graphic work, layouts, color slides, and photographs used to produce campaign materials for Ramsey Muñiz in the 1972 and 1974 gubernatorial elections form the next part of the collection.

The county Raza Unida Party papers include early Mexican American Youth Organization (MAYO) and Alianza grass roots organization papers (1970-1971) that preceded the organization of the Raza Unida party in Tarrant County. Precinct, county, and regional convention minutes, list of candidates, press information, newsclippings, leaflets and a research report document the organization of RUP in Tarrant County from 1970-1972.

Miscellaneous organizational files relating to Raza Unida in Bexar County (1972), Travis County (1973-1978), and Zavala County (1970-1971) are part of the second series of county papers.

The Ramsey Muñiz papers include the gubernatorial candidate's notes, speeches, addresses, and letters written during the 1972 campaign, as well as press releases and travel schedules prepared by his campaign office. Two photograph and newsclipping scrapbooks covering Muñiz during the 1972 and 1974 gubernatorial campaign elections, and 16mm. color film footage (silent) of the National Raza Unida Party Convention in El Paso, Texas, in 1972 form part of this collection.

Inventory of Raza Unida Party Archives

Box I. State RUP Papers: Foundation and Early History

12 folders including:
- RUP State Convention Files, 1971.
- RUP Platform Committee Files, 1971.
- RUP State Executive Committee Files, 1971-1973.
- (Source: Evey Chapa)

Box II. State RUP Papers: 1972 Campaign

16 folders including:
- 1971-72 General Election: correspondence, letters, list of RUP candidates.
- 1972 State Convention: party platform; primary election printed materials and forms issued by RUP and Secretary of State's Office.
- 1972 Press releases and campaign materials; circulars and memos; newsletters, leaflets, brochures.
- (Sources: Carlos Puente and Evey Chapa)

Box III. State RUP Papers: 1972 Campaign and Convention

9 folders including:
Campaign materials--
Newsclippings
Newsclippings and articles
General Election Results, 1966-1972.
Reports of Texas voting results with graphs
Reports on Texas RUP, 10p. and general election results in Texas, 3p. and miscellaneous notes.
State Office election analysis: graph

Junta Nacional: National Convention, September 1-4, 1972, El Paso, Texas

Delegates list.
Press releases, contact list, telegrams and poems.
Miscellaneous notes.
(Sources: Carlos Puente and Evey Chapa)

Box IV. State RUP Papers: Legislative Bill and Campaigns, 1972-74

13 folders including:
Legislative bills related to elections, 1972-1974.
Plans for campaigns, 1973-74
Agendas, memos, notes, minutes, reports relating to RUP State Meetings, State Executive Committee, and Primary Research Committee.
(Source: Evey Chapa)

Box. V. State RUP Papers: 1974 Campaign--Chapa Papers

15 folders including:
Mujeres por la Raza, 1973-1974--
agenda, report, letter, and brief history.
Letters to Evey Chapa, Chairwoman and Primary Research Committee member, 1973-1974.
Muñiz File, 1974, Letters to Evey Chapa.
Secretary of State's Office printed materials related to 1974 primary elections.
(Source: Evey Chapa)

Box VI. State RUP Papers: 1978 Campaign--Martínez Papers

8 folders including:
1977/1978 agendas, newsletters, memos, reports, resolutions, notes relating to State Executive Committee, State Convention 1978, and State Party meeting.

1976-1980 directives, letters issued by María Elena Martínez as RUP State Chairperson.
1976-1979 incoming correspondence to María Elena Martínez, RUP State Chairperson.

RUP Primary Election Budgets & Expenditures, 1978.

RUP Gubernatorial Campaign, 1978 leaflets, memos, newsclippings.
(Source: María Elena Martínez)

Box VII. State RUP Papers: Graphic and Audio-Visual Materials

93 color slides--Ramsey and Abbie Muñiz at Capital gathering.
15 black and white contact sheets.
40 black and white photographs, R. Muñiz at Capitol gathering and Martha Cotera with Sissy Farenthold.
16 black and white negatives (12 are 35mm. and 4 are 2 3/4 x 4 inches).
3 1/4" sound tapes: labelled radio spots of R. Muñiz and J.A. Gutiérrez.
(Sources: Luis Guerra and Evey Chapa)

Box VIII. State RUP Papers: Miscellaneous Materials

Historical outline of Raza Unida Party.
Notes taken by Carlos Puente of the oral memoirs of J.A. Gutiérrez.
Articles, papers, thesis on Raza Unida Party.
Miscellaneous brochures.
(Sources: Evey Chapa and Carlos Puente)

Box IX. County Party Papers: Tarrant County, 1970-1972, 1974

MAYO and Alianza Organizations, 1970-1971--history, petitions, letters, leaflets, lists, newsclippings.

Precinct, county and regional convention minutes; candidates list, press information, letters, newsclippings, leaflets, newsletters, notes, speech, and research paper relating to the organization of RUP in Tarrant County.
(Sources: Evey Chapa and Carlos Puente)

Box X. County Party Papers

6 folders including:
Bexar County, 1972 papers.
Travis County, 1973-1978 papers.
Zavala County, Crystal City, 1970-1971.
(Sources: Martha Cotera, Evey Chapa, María Elena Martínez and Crystal City files.)

Box XI. Ramsey Muñiz Papers, 1971-72, 1974, 1976-77.

Correspondence, letters, speeches, addresses, notes, press releases, newsclippings and schedules.
23 16mm. color films; 1 2" video tape; 2 scrapbooks.

[MxAm/MSS/021]

TEXAS FARMWORKERS UNION. *Collected materials, 1966-1980.*

Contents: 3 inches in 1 box; form letters, newsclippings, brochures, broadsides, press releases; buttons, bumper stickers; printed reports and articles; photograph records; 35mm. film.

In 1966 Antonio Orendain, an organizer for the United Farmworkers Union (UFWU), was sent to the Rio Grande Valley in Texas in an effort to organize and unionize the agricultural workers in that area. Later that year, nationwide lettuce and grape boycotts were begun by UFWU, and Orendain was asked to lead these efforts in the Midwest. Orendain refused to leave Texas, however, and decided to dedicate his efforts to the improvement of working and living conditions of Texas workers.

To dramatize the plight of the farmworkers in Texas, Orendain organized a farmworkers' march in 1977 from San Juan in the Valley to the State Capitol in Austin. That same year, another march to Washington, D.C., took place, culminating at the Lincoln Memorial on Labor Day. [See the Manuel Ramírez photographic collection listed in this guide for visual documentation of these marches.]

The organizing of farmworkers by Orendain and his supporters continued in various cities in Texas: Austin, San Antonio, Houston, El Paso, San Angelo, Crystal City, Dallas, Fort Worth, Lubbock, and Muleshoe during the subsequent ten years. By 1975, Orendain and the Texas farmworkers had severed their relations with César Chávez's UFWU, and on August 14, 1975, established the Texas Farmworkers Union (TFWU).

The TFWU collection is comprised of audio and visual materials and memorabilia. A few printed reports complement these materials. The film, Struggle of the Texas Farmworkers March, produced by TFWU and used to recruit union supporters and members, is part of the collection.

Sources:

Marentes, Carlos. "El Sindicato de Trabajadores Agrícolas de Texas." Revista del México Agrario, v. XI, no. 4 (Octubre-Diciembre, 1978), p. 145-172.

Personal Papers

[MxAm/MSS/019]

ASTOL, LALO. *Papers, 1913-1945.*

Contents: 21-page manuscript, partially typed and partially handwritten; 33 black and white photographs and 33 negatives.

Lalo Astol (December 2, 1906-), actor and Spanish-language radio personality in San Antonio, was born in Matamoros, Coahuila, to Leonardo García and Socorro Astol, actors in a traveling theatrical company. Astol grew up in Mexico where, as the son and grandson of actors, he started a theatrical career as a child. He and his brother lived and sometimes toured with their mother who married four times in her lifetime.

In early adolescence, about 1921, Astol rejoined his father in Laredo, Texas, who pursued his theatrical work in the heavily Spanish-speaking border and Rio Grande Valley of Texas. After several moves between Laredo, San Antonio and Mexico City in the next twenty years, Astol settled in San Antonio in 1940 after the death of his father.

Astol continued his work as an actor, but soon after his return to San Antonio, Raúl Cortez approached him about hosting a one-hour Spanish-language program that Cortez was producing on Radio Station KMAC, an English-language station. Astol considers this decision as the turning point in his career. His development of the "Hora Comercial Mexicana" into an hour of music and commentary proved highly successful. Although KONO Radio had begun Spanish-language programming as early as 1928, Astol's work in the early 1940's proved conclusively the economic viability of Spanish-language radio programming in San Antonio. Astol later had several other shows on this and other stations, including KCOR, the exclusively Spanish-language station that Cortez founded in 1946.

The Lalo Astol papers consist of his memoirs written in Spanish which he began in 1972. The memoirs include not only recollections of his life in the theater and radio but also commentaries and observations about persons and events for the period 1913 to 1945. The collection of photographs include Astol and other Spanish-language radio personalities in San Antonio.

Sources:

Astol, Lalo. "Memoirs, 1913-1945." Unpublished manuscript, 1972.

Gutiérrez, Felix F. and Jorge Reina Schement. Spanish-Language Radio in the Southwestern United States. Austin: Center for Mexican American Studies, The University of Texas, 1979.

[MxAm/MSS/001]

CASTANEDA, CARLOS EDUARDO. *Papers, 1926-1958.*

Contents: Part I. 12 linear ft.; library and personal correspondence. Part II. 23 linear ft.; personal and general correspondence; letters, galley proofs, manuscripts, notes, notecards, bibliographies, memoranda, telegrams, newsclippings, postcards, pamphlets, reports, brochures, programs, articles, speeches, lectures, reprints, annual reports, budgets, photostat copies of documents, maps, photographs, negatives, and 8mm. films.

Carlos Eduardo Castañeda (November 11, 1896-April 13, 1958), historian, educator and librarian, was born in Camargo, Tamaulipas, Mexico. In 1908 he moved to the United States with his family and attended public schools in Brownsville, Texas. He later studied at the University of Texas at Austin where he received his B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. From 1927 until 1946 he served as librarian of the Latin American Collection at the University, during which time he acquired items from the private collection of Joaquín García Icazbalceta of Mexico. During his tenure at the University, Castañeda became involved in the development of the Institute of Latin American Studies. He taught as an associate professor of history from 1936 to 1947, and as a professor of Latin American history from 1947 until his death.

Recognized as an authority on early Mexican and Texas history, Castañeda wrote 12 books, edited and translated several others, and published numerous articles. His scholarly writings include the seven-volume series, Our Catholic Heritage in Texas, 1519-1936 (written in 1936-1958), The Mexican Side of the Texas Revolution, Father Morfi's History of Texas, 1673-1779 (1935), and the Guide to the Latin American Manuscripts in the University of Texas Library (1939), prepared with Jack A. Dabbs.

In addition to his honorary affiliations with the Catholic Historical Association, Mexico's National Academy of Sciences, and Argentina's Association for Historical Studies, Castañeda was made Knight of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre and Knight Commander of the Order of Isabel the Catholic of Spain.

The Carlos E. Castañeda collection has been cataloged in two parts. Part I contains library and personal correspondence collected by Castañeda. Part II consists of his personal and general correspondence, and papers relating to his activities as an educator, historian and lecturer. All papers have been left in the original filing system given to them by Castañeda.

Correspondence in Part I (1926-1941) was filed alphabetically by author. The correspondence deals with transactions and acquisitions made for the Latin American Collection and general reference questions addressed to Castañeda as Latin American librarian. Personal correspondence filed in this first part includes that of his students, Alonso Perales, attorney and founder of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), Professor Charles Hackett, Sergio González, Jr., LULAC President in Del Rio, Texas, the Institute of Latin American Studies, and the Hispanic Society of America.

Record groups in Part II of the collection (1928-1958) follow a chronological as well as a subject filing system. In most cases, organizational and personal correspondence was filed with attached printed items. Subject files include those relating to the World Economic Union, the Pan American Economic Union, the Catholic Press Association, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the Middle American Research Institute, and the Southwest Committee on Latin American Culture.

Partial drafts of Our Catholic Heritage and a manuscript to Father Morfi's History of Texas, as well as miscellaneous notes, historical articles, translations, and other scholarly writings by Castañeda can be found in Part II of the collection. Special lectures, student papers, letters, and records

from his teaching years are also filed in Part II.

Sources:
"Other Actions by Board of Regents involving UT Austin," On Campus, v. 3, no. 3 (September 22-28, 1975), p. 2.

Who's Who in America, v. 28 (1954-55), p. 445.

[MxAm/MSS/005]

ESCOBAR, ELEUTERIO. *Papers, 1920-1971.*

Contents: approximately 15 linear ft. in 25 boxes. Personal and business papers: handwritten and typed notes and drafts of autobiographical narrative; personal and business correspondence; letters, telegrams, bills, receipts, income tax statements, cancelled checks and bank statements, savings and loan pass books, personal and business cards, greeting cards, calendar book, check book stubs, check books, deposit slips, promissory notes, deeds, real estate lien and mortgage notes, insurance and real estate title policies, receipt and invoice books, invoices, packing slips, payroll and business records, journals, ledgers; catalogs, legal briefs, contracts, commercial licenses, property tax statements, maps, lists of business clients, applications; miscellaneous notebooks, religious and prayer books, music and song sheets, printed bound materials; 102 black and white and color-tinted photographs; Escobar's last will and testament, death certificate, and legal petitions and papers relating to Pablo Escobar, Jr. as administrator of estate.

Papers relating to Escobar's activities as chairman of the Committee on Playground and School Facilities of the LULAC Council No. 16 and as president of the School Improvement League in San Antonio, Texas: letters, correspondence, telegrams, speeches, radio speeches, programs, reports, resolutions, minutes, financial records, membership lists, affiliation and membership cards, circulars, leaflets, brochures, broadsides, periodicals, press releases, memoranda, handwritten notes, legal notes and briefs, statistical reports, charts, petitions, questionnaires, school surveys, maps, blueprints, photostats of news stories, newsclippings, school budget estimates, items for school board agenda; 1 photo and newsclipping scrapbook, 58 black and white photographs, film negatives, 25 lantern slides; stationery and addressed envelopes.

Eleuterio Escobar (September 11, 1894-May 10, 1970), a Mexican American businessman, was a leader in improving the educational facilities and

opportunities of school children in the west side of San Antonio, Texas, from 1934 to 1947. Escobar started his first business, the San Antonio Mercantile Company with Antonio Martinez in the early 1920's, and in 1924 opened the Escobar Furniture Company. He was also a songwriter and served as agent for several local musicians. Escobar established the International Leather and Importing Company and the EECO Silvercraft Manufacturer's Company in 1936, and worked as a real estate agent until his retirement in the 1960's.

A member of the Knights of America and the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), Mexican American fraternal and civic organizations in San Antonio, Escobar was also founder and president in 1932 of the Association of Independent Voters, an organization that endorsed political candidates. In 1934, he served as chairman of the Committee on Public School Buildings and Playgrounds of the LULAC Council No. 16, a group which investigated the lack of classrooms, playgrounds and cafeterias for Mexican American children attending schools in the west side of San Antonio. A survey conducted by the Committee found children attending half day classes or not attending school at all, overcrowded conditions and unsafe frame school buildings.

On December 14, 1934, following several community meetings, Escobar organized and presided over La Liga Pro Defensa Escolar, also known as the School Improvement League, a non-profit organization calling for equal educational rights and facilities for the west side schools. The League, composed of more than sixty civic, fraternal, religious and social organizations, gathered statistical data, presented petitions, and made recommendations to the San Antonio School Board. They made known the educational and recreational needs of the west side schools through public meetings, forums, radio spots and the press.

Although four new schools were built in the western section of the city prior to World War II, Escobar reorganized the School Improvement League in 1947 "to resume its fight for the betterment of the schools of the west side." The League, regrouped with eighty-five affiliated organizations, continued an intense campaign to document and expose the inequality in the number of classrooms, teachers, and school property evident in schools in other sections of the city and those on the west side. Escobar's petitions and appeals to the school board to recognize and correct these conditions were successful in getting new schools, more rooms and more land for recreational facilities for the western section of San Antonio.

The Eleuterio Escobar papers are grouped in three categories which include personal papers, School Improvement League archives, and business documents relating to Escobar's activities as an educational reformer and to his business affairs in San Antonio between 1922 and 1970.

The personal papers include Escobar's autobiographical notes, drafts, and a narrative of his early childhood in Laredo and Pearsall, Texas, his observations of Mexican American life in San Antonio, his business career, his social, athletic, civic and political activities between 1920 and 1950, and his activities as founder and president of the School Improvement League in 1934 and 1947. Much of the incoming and outgoing mail between 1921 and 1970 are personal letters between Escobar and his family and friends. Other

items included are circulars, form letters, brochures and broadsides dating from 1931 to 1969. Personal bills and receipts, vouchers, cancelled checks, bank statements belonging to Escobar and his wife, and papers dealing with his estate following his death are also filed in this category.

Correspondence, brochures, legal notes and briefs, and statistical data pertaining to Escobar as chairman of the Committee on Playgrounds and School Facilities of the LULAC Council No. 16 in 1934 introduce the files relating to the School Improvement League. The School Improvement League papers include such organizational papers as the League's General Constitution published in 1934 in Spanish, minutes, lists of founding members and organizations, copies of the League's Primordial Act, radio speeches, speeches made by Escobar and other League members, internal publications, and financial records from 1935 to 1970. These papers provide evidence and information on the nature of Escobar's involvement as president of the League and of the activities undertaken by the organization in San Antonio. Correspondence from 1934 to 1954 include letters and telegrams between Escobar, League members and sympathizers, school officials and state representatives.

The photograph and newsclippings scrapbook, covering the years 1947-1950 and 1956, was compiled by Escobar and contains much of the publicity given to him and the League in their school improvement efforts in San Antonio. Editorials in support of the League, speeches by Escobar published in La Prensa, a Spanish language newspaper, and seventeen photographs documenting the school conditions on the west side of San Antonio are included in the scrapbook.

Escobar also collected miscellaneous newspaper clippings and various San Antonio community newspapers which not only chronicle the work accomplished by Escobar and the League but also reflect his later interest in Mexican American events of the 1960's. These newspaper sources include El Defensor de la Juventud (1935) and the ABC Journal (1947), both official organs of the School Improvement League, La Prensa, Acción, El Sol de Texas, PAPA, an official organ of the Pan American Progressive Association, the San Antonio Express, and the San Antonio Light.

The business papers include correspondence, contracts, invoices, and receipts concerning Escobar's business dealings as a music agent during the period 1930-1934, his business transactions with the International Leather and Importing Company from 1936 to 1949 and the EECO Silvercraft Manufacturing Company from 1940 to 1953, his business negotiations with Mexican authorities during 1943 to 1947, and his real estate dealings from 1945 to 1970. Music sheets and lyrics to songs and corridos, some of which were written by Escobar, have been included with the files dealing with his music business transactions.

Persons associated with Escobar include Alonso S. Perales, Ignacio E. Lozano, Representative J. Franklin Spears, Manuel G. Castañeda, Reverend Fred Vásquez, Reverend Francisco Ramos, Henry B. Gonzáles, Gus C. García, Santiago (James) Tafolla, Sr., Colonel B. J. Horner, Frank G. Huntress, Jr., Agustín Lara, Dr. Carlos Castañeda, María and Pedro Hernández, John Solis, Manuel Leal, Ruben R. Lozano, Antonio Martínez, John C. Grandberry, Thomas B. Portwood, Harry H. Rogers, Hart McCormick, Bishop Eleazar Guerra, Bishop J. M. Preciado, Elias and Raul Hernández, M. C. González, Dr. Orlando

Geodotti, Gregorio R. Salinas, Feliciano N. Flores, Raúl Cortez, A. Caballero, Tomás Acuña, Katherine Arnold, James Tafolla, Jr., Wenceslao Martínez, Hector R. Parga, Raul González, Alberto U. Treviño, Maury Maverick, Jr., Maury Maverick, Sr., James T. Shea, Bailey Peyton, Frank Leyton, Ben Garza, Henry Guerra, N. A. Quintarilla, Mauro Machado, P. G. Gonzáles, Jesús Orosco, Faustino Villarreal, and the Chavarria Brothers.

An inventory is being prepared.

[Misc/MSS/002]

GARZA, CATARINO E. *"'La Logica de los Hechos,' O Sean Observaciones Sobre las Circumstancias de los Mexicanos en Tejas, desde el año 1877 hasta 1889," Volume IX, Corpus Christi, Texas.*

Contents: 1 bound folio-sized journal; 280 handwritten pages; 13 chapters with a dedication and introduction. A brief synopsis of each entry is found under each chapter heading.

Written by Catarino E. Garza, (November 25, 1859-), the journal details the philosophical ideas and activities of the Texas journalist and founder of sociedades mutualistas (social organizations for the purpose of mutual aid among its members) prior to his revolutionary involvement in 1881. The journal is a personal narrative describing the socio-political conditions, conflicts and events relating to Mexicans and Mexican Americans living in South Texas and St. Louis, Missouri, between 1877 and 1889. Garza describes events and people involved in founding and developing sociedades mutualistas in Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass and Corpus Christi, Texas. He mentions the publication of his newspapers El Bien Público in Brownsville (1879); El Libre Pensador in Eagle Pass (1887); and El Comercio Mexicano published in Eagle Pass (1886) and Corpus Christi (1888).

Editorials and speeches written by Garza between 1877 and 1889 protesting the corruption of Mexican government officials and the discrimination suffered by Mexican citizens and Mexican Americans are quoted within the journal. Persons associated with Garza include León A. Obregon, Gabriel Botello, Dr. Juan Maza, Dr. Francisco Larroquita, John Cahil, José Ayala, José López Montalbo, Juan T. Cardenas, Laura M. Jones, José María Calvo, Francisco Mondragon, Adolfo Duclós Salinas, Francisco Alegria, Hilario Herrera, Trinidad San Miguel, Juan C. Baylor, Alejandro González, José María Garza Galán, Demetrio Salazar, Alejandro A. Cass, and Santiago W. Riddle.

Sources:

Bushick, Frank H. Glamorous Days. San Antonio, Texas: The Naylor Co., 1934.

Garza, Catarino E. La era de Tuxtepec en México, o sea la Rusia en América. San Jose, 1894.

Gutiérrez, Amado. "Rasgos Biográficos del Valiente Periodista y Guerrillero Catarino Erasmo Garza." El Latino Americano, v.7, no. 162 (January 21, 1921), p. 1.

Grimm, Agnes. Llanos Mesteñas: Mustang Plains. Waco, Texas: Texian Press, 1968.

Saldívar, Gabriel. Documentos de la rebelión de Catarino E. Garza en la frontera de Tamaulipas y sur de Texas, 1891-1892. Mexico: Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento, 1943.

Synopsis of Catarino E. Garza Journal

Chapter I.

In August of 1877 Garza arrives in Brownsville from Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico, to work at Bloomberg and Raphael's Casa de Comercio. He observes political divisions and maneuverings during elections in Brownsville and desires to see the social betterment of Mexicans in the United States. During 1878 he mentions the yellow fever quarantine in Brownsville and Matamoros. He writes a letter to the editor in response to a racial slur of Mexicans made by local prominent attorney.

Chapter II.

In 1879 Garza is co-founder with León A. Obregon of the Sociedad Juárez and of "El Bien Público," a newspaper in Brownsville, Texas. He protests the naturalization of Mexicans and criticizes American journalism. His intention is to make the Sociedad known and to preserve the rights of Mexican citizens through the publication of the newspaper. In his article entitled "El Derecho de Ciudadanía," he calls those Mexicans who petition for American citizenship "renegades." He wants to combat the abuses against Mexicans who lack representation, and he is attacked by the local press.

Chapter III.

On January 14, 1880, Garza forms the Sociedad de Hidalgo whose membership consists of Mexicans and Spaniards in Brownsville. That same year, on June 19, he marries a Mexican American woman and moves back to Matamoros. In August, 1881, he resides in Brownsville, but on November 16, 1881, he leaves for Laredo. During 1882 he is employed by Singer Sewing Company and lives in Tamaulipas and Nuevo León. In December, 1883, he returns to Laredo for a few months, and writes his impressions on the local mutual aid society. He mentions passing out circulars at a March 9, 1884, meeting, at which he laid the fundamental bases and guidelines to govern the society. The Sociedad Mutualista Union Mexicana #3 is founded in Laredo at this meeting and Garza is made President.

Chapter IV.

On September 15, 1884, Garza arrives in St. Louis, Missouri, with a letter of introduction for John F. Cahil, publisher of El Comercio del Valle, and comercial agent of Mexico. During March, 1885, he corresponds with Representative of the General Congress of Mexico and good friend Demetrio Salazar and leaves for Mexico that month. Two months later, on May, 1885, he returns to Laredo and San Antonio after his trip from Mexico City.

Chapter V.

Garza returns to St. Louis where he is appointed Mexican Consul for a brief period. He works on La Revista Mexicana, a monthly publication in St. Louis published by Pedro León.

Chapter VI.

Garza continues to work as a journalist. He mentions that members of the Prensa Asociada de México tour St. Louis at the invitation of local businessmen but attacks the local American press. Garza corresponds with governors, businessmen, ministers and consuls of Mexico inviting them to the International Stockmen's Convention. He cites correspondence with José María Garza Galán, governor of Coahuila. In March of 1886 Garza travels to Eagle Pass to invite delegates from the Sociedad Ganadera del Rio Grande to the Convention, and in April he speaks before the Convention on "Progress, the Union and Peace."

Chapter VII.

On May 26, 1886, Garza arrives in Eagle Pass.

Chapter VIII.

On June 20, 1886, Garza publishes the first number of "El Comercio Mexicano," in Eagle Pass, Texas, with Adolfo Duclós Salinas, Francisco Alegria, and Hilario Herrera. In the journal Garza makes reference to Salinas and prepares to outline a biographical sketch but nothing is written. He mentions dealings with the Company of Volunteer Veterans of Texas and voices his editorial opinions. He is interviewed by the San Antonio press on the secret extradition of a Mexican American, Francisco Erresures, by American authorities to Mexico where he is executed. This story receives coverage in the San Antonio press.

Chapter IX.

Garza mentions differences and attacks between the editor of the Eagle Pass Times and himself. He reiterates his ideas on the need of sociedades and considers the state of affairs of Mexicans in the state deplorable. He further comments on his dealings with the Mexican consul of Coahuila, Mexico, and expounds his ideas and views on being a journalist. Sessions at Mutualista meetings are cited. Garza mentions the Diez y Seis de Septiembre celebration of 1886 and gives a long history of the 1810 revolution for independence. He criticizes the Mexican government and the press. By the end of that year he decides to travel to Coahuila to verify accusations against Garza Galán. He reveals that he is a member of the Masons.

Chapter X.

In 1887, "El Libre Pensador" is founded by Botello and Garza in Eagle Pass to publicize the abuses of the governor of Coahuila, Garza Galán, and of his family.

Chapter XI.

Garza mentions his friendship with Francisco Alegria, Trinidad San Miguel, and Juan C. Baylor whom he recognized for elevating "la raza mexi-

cana." He is jailed for thirty-one days on thirty charges of libel. His press is confiscated. On December 19, 1887, he gives a farewell speech before the general assembly of Sociedad Mutualista Mexicana and fears extradition to Mexico. He leaves for Corpus Christi, Texas, following Botello's invitation to join him and his family, and arrives on December 24, 1887.

Chapter XII.

On February 22, 1888, Garza calls for a general meeting of Mexicans, Mexican-Texans and Americans to discuss matters concerning the social betterment of Mexicans and to find harmony between the two races. This meeting results in the creation of the Club Político Mutualista Mexicano-Texano with 283 members consisting of Mexicans, Mexican-Texans and Americans. Garza presides as President. Eventually 5 sociedades are established in Corpus Christi, Texas. In March Garza publishes "El Comercio Mexicano." His enemies in Coahuila see the publication and Garza writes about his court case before a district judge and how he acts in his own defense. On May 2, 1888, Garza goes to San Diego, Texas.

Chapter XIII.

Garza arrives in Palito Blanco on May 4, 1888, where he has been invited to be the official orator for the Cinco de Mayo celebration being arranged by the Junta Patriótica and its president, Alejandro González. He makes observations about the people and the area, but he doesn't finish writing about events listed in the chapter heading.

[MxAm/MSS/022]

LEO, LEO JOHN. *Papers and memorabilia, ca. 1960-1980.*

Contents: 2 inches in 1 box; newsclippings, brochures, broadsides, phonotape.

Leo J. Leo, mayor of La Joya, Texas, from 1965 to 1979, is a well-known Mexican American figure in Texas Rio Grande Valley politics. Leo traces his family political involvement in Texas back to 1849. Leo is descended from an Irishman, Edward Dougherty, who as a soldier in General Taylor's army came to Texas in 1846. He married Marcella García, a Mexican citizen from the Monterrey area in 1847 in Camargo, Tamaulipas, and settled in Brownsville, Texas, after the war. By 1849 he was a justice of the peace and in 1850 became circuit judge for the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, Zapata, Webb, Jim Hogg, Duval, Nueces and Victoria. Edward Dougherty later became district judge and served in the State Legislature.

Edward and Marcella Dougherty had three children, William, James and María Concepción. The sons were active in politics in Hidalgo County in later years. In 1874 María Concepción Dougherty married Alexander John Leo, the son of a sea captain of the same name, who was raised by the Balli family. Alexander Leo also served in the Texas House of Representatives in 1883. Leo and his wife had four children, one of whom was Leo J. Leo's father.

During his fourteen years as mayor of La Joya, Leo J. Leo reorganized the city government and its school system. Although incorporated in 1926, the city of La Joya remained one of many undeveloped communities in the Valley. Leo's influence and political acumen enabled many of the community's Mexican American citizens to assume political offices and remain in political control of the city. The development of the local school system is another accomplishment of the Leo administration.

The small but growing Leo J. Leo collection includes newsclippings, brochures, broadsides, and a taped interview of Leo J. Leo in which he outlines his family history and sketches out his political career.

[MxAm/MSS/012]

MIGRANT BORDER BALLAD PROJECT COLLECTION.

Contents: 1 typed 403-page manuscript; 81 black and white photographs; 7 cassette tapes.

During the period from about 1974 to 1979, Carla Hagen and a group of four other researchers and photographers, Dan Dickey, Maria Flores, Felix Peña and Scott Van Osdal undertook to collect folk ballads among the Mexican American migrant population of the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. These songs were both accounts of one man's or one family's experience or accounts of tragedies or other events or exploits. Not commercially disseminated, the ballads represent an oral tradition among a group of people deriving their living from migratory agricultural work.

The major phase of the project was funded by a National Endowment for the Humanities grant, and publication of the manuscript is pending. Comprised of the manuscript, photographs and tapes, the collection resulted from information gathered from at least twenty named informants. The tapes include about fifty ballads sung by these informants; the photographs document the people and their living and working conditions; and the manuscript analyzes both the ballads and the people.

The collection is closed to users until the manuscript is published.

[MxAm/MSS/006]

MIRELES, EDMUNDO E. *Papers, 1940-1971.*

Contents: 138 items in 13 folders include letters, memos, news articles, lists of teachers and students, bilingual newspapers, periodicals, reports, statistical data, circulars, schedules, agendas, 9 photographs, and instructional and curriculum guides. 9 elementary Spanish textbooks written by Mireles.

Edmundo E. Mireles (November 20, 1905-), linguist and educator, was an innovator in the establishment and teaching of the first

grade-school Spanish education program in Texas before it became an accepted curriculum in Texas public schools. After its start in the Corpus Christi public school system in 1940, the Spanish Program spread throughout the state influencing the teaching of foreign languages in Texas schools and other countries. Mireles was also instrumental in starting adult education classes and a pre-school English program in 1956 to help prepare non-English speaking children entering the first grade in Corpus Christi. Mireles not only helped institute these programs, but he also coordinated and promoted their implementation in an effort to foster inter-American relations and to further the Mexican American community.

To arrive at a "complete social and economic understanding between the two Americas" and to help the Mexican American community, Mireles founded and presided over various community organizations including the Pan American Council in 1943 and the Family Service Bureau in 1953. He was also president of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), and editor of its newspaper the LULAC News, as well as editor of a community newspaper, the Texas-Mexican Gazette in Corpus in the mid 1940's.

Mireles saw language as the greatest barrier to interracial understanding, and as coordinator of the Corpus Christi Spanish Program, he not only introduced an innovative approach to the study of Spanish, but he also began a program of community relations to promote an understanding of Spanish-speaking people. His papers reflect the nature of his initiative and involvement in the development and coordination of the Spanish, pre-school English and adult education programs. Reference is made to the organization, curriculum, instruction and evaluation of these programs in Corpus Christi and other areas both before and after they had become state and federal programs. Materials relating to his civic activities provide a brief sketch of his work as a concerned citizen in the community.

Sources:

"¿Habla Ud. Inglés?" Time, v. 43, no. 7 (February 14, 1944), p. 71.

Mireles, Edmundo E. "A Cultural and Practical Subject--The Teaching of Spanish in Our Public Schools." American School Board Journal, v. 127, no. 5 (November, 1953), p. 33.

Saenz, Joyce. "Educators list experiences." Corpus Christi Caller, September 17, 1977, p. 11B.

Inventory of the E. E. Mireles Papers

Box I: Folder I. Corpus Christi Spanish Program; items 1-62.

Item 1. Survey of teachers in the Corpus Christi schools with Spanish training (August 15, 1940) to begin Spanish program, 2p.

Item 2. A note on the beginning of Spanish program, September 16, 1940.

Item 3. List of common expressions in Spanish for third, fourth, fifth and sixth grades, 1940.

Item 4. Statistical sheet on Spanish program, with quotes from editorial in La Prensa, metropolitan daily of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Item 5. Spanish program graded vocabulary for seventh, eighth and ninth grades, 1940; 3p.
Item 6. Model lesson for Spanish program.
Item 7. Common expressions through sixth grade, 1950; 5p.
Item 8. Comments from educators on Corpus Christi Spanish program, 1939-1941; 4p.
Item 9. Outline of workshop for teachers of Spanish, 1944; 4p.
Item 10. Report on Spanish program from Mireles to Dr. Ahrens, Curriculum Director; May 30, 1952; 3p.
Item 11. Letter to school superintendent on Spanish program from Junior Chamber of Commerce, February 24, 1942.
Item 12. Philosophy of Spanish program, 1944; 2p.
Item 13. List of teachers in the Spanish Institute of the Corpus Christi Spanish program, 1940; 2p.
Item 14. Rationale on Spanish program, 1940.
Item 15. Spanish program in the Corpus Christi schools, September 22, 1940.
Item 16. List of school districts instituting Spanish program in the state of Texas in 1941; 2p.
Item 17. Copy of legislative bill legalizing the teaching of Spanish in the grades and providing free textbooks.
Item 18. Circular from the University of Texas on summer conference for teachers of Spanish in the elementary grades, April 15, 1942.
Item 19. List of head teachers and Pan American Club sponsors in the Spanish Program, 1942.
Item 20. Roll of Spanish Institute, 1942; 2p.
Item 21. Membership of Spanish Institute by schools, 1942; 3p.
Item 22. Roll of Spanish Institute, 1943; 4p.
Item 23. List of articles by E. E. Mireles for magazines, newspapers, radio and television.
Item 24. Copy of letter to Congressman Richard M. Kleberg from Mireles, September 20, 1943, concerning trip to Washington, D.C.
Item 25. Copy of recommendations by state superintendent for Texas schools on the teaching of Spanish in the grade schools of the state.
Item 26. Copy of communication from Hardin-Simmons University of Abilene, Texas, to the teachers of public schools in Abilene on Spanish teaching, 1942.
Item 27. Copy of agenda for Good Neighbor Commission of Texas on Spanish teaching, September 30, 1948.
Item 28. Copy of communication from H. A. Glass, Texas state textbook custodian on Spanish texts available to Texas schools, 1941; 2p.
Item 29. Copy of communication from director of curriculum of State Dept. of Education of Texas to colleges and universities of the state, 1942.
Item 30. Descriptive sheet on Spanish program, 1941, by Mireles.
Item 31. Copy of goals for Spanish classes, 1965.
Item 32. Circular letter from Texas A & I University Foreign Lan-

guage Department on courses for elementary Spanish, May 20, 1942.

Item 33. Circular: Baylor University courses on teaching elementary Spanish, 1942.

Item 34. Article and report on elementary Spanish teaching in grade schools of the United States, 1949, by Watson Fenimore; 3p.

Item 35. Number of students in the Spanish program, 1946.

Item 36. Article on Spanish program for Texas Outlook for May, 1951, in Spanish translation; 5p.

Item 37. College workshop, Texas A & I University, March, 1943; 3p.

Item 38. List of head teachers in the Spanish program, 1947.

Item 39. Questionnaire on Spanish program, 1950.

Item 40. Student enrollment in Spanish classes, September, 1949-1950.

Item 41. List of head teachers and Pan American Club sponsors in Spanish program, 1950-1951.

Item 42. Copy of directive from E. E. Mireles to Wallace Davis, Assistant Director of Elementary Instruction, 1965.

Item 43. Report on demonstration classes by Jim O'Neil representing publishers of Spanish texts, 1965.

Item 44. Statistical data on Latin Americans and Anglo Americans in Corpus Christi schools, 1947-1951.

Item 45. Copy of program for State Board of Education meeting, April 14, 1950.

Item 46. List of schools, principals and head teachers in Spanish program, 1951.

Item 47. Descriptive sheet on Spanish Program, September, 1950-1951.

Item 48. List of Spanish teachers in the Corpus Christi schools, 1944-45; 3p.

Item 49. Article on Spanish Program, March 27, 1955, Corpus Christi Caller Times, by Conrad Casler.

Item 50. Report on Spanish Department, 1955; 10p. including questionnaire.

Item 51. Descriptive sheet on Spanish program in Corpus Christi public schools.

Item 52. Letter, with suggestions for helping Spanish teaching in schools, Mireles to Superintendent of Schools, 1952.

Item 53. Description of meeting to discuss problems and topics on Spanish teaching, February 2, 1960; 4p.

Item 54. Letter with reference to Spanish program in Corpus Christi, 1951.

Item 55. Report on Spanish program, 1942-1943.

Item 56. Descriptive sheet on Spanish program, 1948-1949.

Item 57. Copy of letter to Spanish teacher in Santa Monica, California January 30, 1956.

Item 58. Copy of letter to Board of Education, Chicago, Illinois, February 27, 1956.

Item 59. Copy of letter to Spanish teacher, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1956.

Item 60. Copy of letter to Board of Education, Bethpage, New York, February 27, 1956.

Item 61. Copy of letter on "Short Course in Spanish," March 19, 1968, to Agua Dulce, Texas.
Item 62. Copy of memorandum from the Director of Radio and Visual Education of the State Department of Education to all Texas school districts on the use of manual and record albums in Spanish, 1949.

Box I: Folder II. Students' Papers: Spanish Program; items 63-67d.

Item 63. Sample of study by 5th grader, 1948.
Item 64. Sample papers from 6th graders, 1954.
Item 65. Notebook by high school student, 1954.
Item 66. Notebook by student of Spanish, 1957.
Item 67.a-d Copy of notebooks by Spanish high school students, 1953.

Box I: Folder III. Summer English Program, items 68-88.

Item 68. Article describing pre-school English program for non-English-children, 1962, by E. E. Mireles; 3p.
Item 69. Copy of suggested format for guide, May, 1958.
Item 70. Copy of letter to Santa Ana, California, public schools, describing pre-school English program, June 3, 1968.
Item 71. Report on number of schools and enrollment in pre-school English classes for 1958.
Item 72. Copy of circular sent to parents in the school district announcing pre-school English classes for the summer of 1960.
Item 73. List of common expressions for Summer English Program 1956-1957; 3 copies.
Item 74. Copy of plan for pre-school English workshop for teachers, 1959.
Item 75. Copy of notice to parents of non-English speaking children on pre-school English classes.
Item 76. Copies of enrollment in summer English classes.
Item 77. Copy of letter from teachers requesting pre-school English classes in schools, January 30, 1957.
Item 78. Copy of form to be completed by parents, requesting enrollment of children in pre-school English classes.
Item 79. Copy of report to superintendent and other school officials on pre-school English classes for 1957.
Item 80. Copy of letter on teacher employment for pre-school English classes, June 3, 1957.
Item 81. Copy of form for principals involved in pre-school English classes.
Item 82. Copy of notice on pre-school English classes, 1957.
Item 83. Copy of letter to member of State Board of Education on suggestions for improvement to state program of pre-school English classes, March 1, 1963.
Item 84. List of children enrolled in pre-school English classes at the Crockett School, 1963.
Item 85. List of radio talks on pre-school English program.
Item 86. Report on Project Head Start, 1965; 1p.
Item 87. Report on pre-school work conference.

Item 88. Report on Community Action Head Start evaluation, August 15, 1967; 7p.

Box I: Folder IV. Adult Basic Education; items 89-103.

Item 89. List of teachers interested in teaching adult education classes, Spring, 1959.
Item 90. Registration receipts for fees at Austin, Lozano and Southgate Schools.
Item 91. Report on adult basic education program from adult basic education office; 2p.
Item 92. Description of adult basic education program; 2p.; 2 copies.
Item 93. Schedule for adult basic education classes, 1970-71.
Item 94. Copy of form for economic survey of adult basic education students.
Item 95. Copy of agenda for monthly meeting of all adult basic education teachers, April 23, 1971.
Item 96. List of teachers interested in summer workshop for adult basic education teachers, March 25, 1971.
Item 97. List of textbooks available to all adult basic education teachers.
Item 98. Copy of memorandum for registration at beginning of Evening High School Program, 1971.
Item 99. Copy of graduation program for adult basic education students, May, 1971.
Item 100. Copy of quarterly program report to Texas Education Agency for adult basic education, 1970-1971; 1p.
Item 101. Schedule for adult basic education classes, 1970.
Item 102. List of textbooks available for adult basic education classes, 1971.
Item 103. Copy of organization plan for the division of adult and continuing education, prepared by Texas Education Agency and used in adult basic education classes.

Box I: Folder V. Pan American Council; items 104-107.

Item 104. Booklet on the organization, constitution, by-laws committees, motion to charter, and charter of the Pan American Council, April 12, 1943.
Item 105. Program of Pan American Fiesta in commemoration of the discovery of America, October 12-14, 1944.
Item 106. Program for dinner dance for Pan American Day, April 15, 1946.
Item 107. Brochure announcing the celebration of Pan American Day, April 14, 1944; includes two articles: "Good Neighbor Policy & Discrimination in Southwest," by Sumner Welles, copyrighted 1944, New York Tribune; and "Ignorance is No Excuse for Discrimination in Southwest," by Edith Alderman Guedry; 2 copies.
(Mireles presides as president of Council.)

Box I: Folder VI. LULAC; items 108-109.

Item 108. 1 page article entitled "LULACS" with the definition and

purpose of the organization.

Item 109. List and content of telegram messages sent by Mireles to four state congressional members, dated June, 1945, in relation to the support of anti-discrimination bill being presented by Senator Spears. (Mireles is president of LULAC Council #1.)

Box I: Folder VII. Human Relations Commission; items 110-112.

Item 110. Copy of news item on Human Relations Commission activity concerning discrimination charge dated May 21, 1971, Corpus Christi Times.

Item 111. Copy of news item citing results of discrimination case dated June 15, 1971, Corpus Christi Caller.

Item 112. Copy of judgement on school segregation, July 2, 1971.

Box I: Folder VIII. Family Service Bureau; items 113-116.

Item 113. Copy of constitution of Family Service Bureau, Corpus Christi, Texas; 4p.

Item 114. Copy of Family Service Bureau case report, June and July, 1951.

Item 115. List of directors of Family Service Bureau, 1954.

Item 116. Letter of approval of budget by United Fund for Family Service Bureau for 1955, dated June 24, 1954. (E. E. Mireles is president of the Bureau.)

Box I: Folder IX. Radio Programming (Spanish); items 117-120.

Item 117. Copy of radio talk by E. E. Mireles on behalf of Mexican American candidates, July 24, 1948; 2p.

Item 118. Copy of radio spots in Spanish for the beginning of classes in public schools, 1946; 5p.

Item 119. List of topics for weekly radio talks by E. E. Mireles over various stations, 1958; 2p.

Item 120. List of participants in radio talks in Spanish with E. E. Mireles.

Box I: Folder X. Articles written by and about E. E. Mireles relating to Spanish Program; items 121-123.

Item 121. "Habla Ud. Inglés?" Time, February 14, 1944, p. 71-72.

Item 122. "Buenos Días, Maestra," excerpt from the U.S. Office of Education Report, Christian Science Monitor, January 24, 1953.

Item 123. E.E. Mireles, "A Cultural and Practical Subject--The Teaching of Spanish in Our Public Schools," The American School Board Journal, November, 1953, p. 33-34, 92.

Box I: Folder XI. Newspapers edited by E. E. Mireles; items 124-125e.

Item 124. LULAC News, vol. 10, no. 20, January, 1945, Corpus Christi, Texas. (E. E. Mireles, editor)

Item 125a. Texas Mexican Gazette, vol. I, no. 6, April 30, 1946

(a 4-page bilingual tabloid published monthly; E. E. Mireles, editor).

Item 125b. Texas Mexican Gazette, vol. I, no. 7, May 31, 1946; 2 copies.

Item 125c. Texas Mexican Gazette, vol. I, no. 8, June, 1946.

Item 125d. Texas Mexican Gazette, vol. I, no. 11, September, 1946; 3 copies.

Item 125e. Texas Mexican Gazette, vol. I, no. 14, January, 1947.

Box I: Folder XII. Photographs (9); items 126-134.

Item 126. Night School Study Center, Mr. Tony Diaz, 8410 Southgate Center, Spring, 1959; B/W, 8 x 10 inches.

Item 127. Summer English Program, "Children from the Southgate School Drinking Milk," 1959; snapshot.

Item 128. Adult Basic Education Class, 1970; B/W, 8 x 10 inches.

Item 129. Mrs. Euna Mae Young and her 3rd grade, Savage School; Mireles in background; B/W, 8 x 10 inches.

Item 130. Children playing ball on schoolground, March, 1951; B/W, 8 x 10 inches.

Item 131. Pre-school summer English Program, Southgate, 1959, Girls at water fountain; B/W, 5 3/16 x 7 3/8 inches.

Item 132. Summer English Program, 1959, Mrs. Alice Stackhouse at Southgate School; snapshot.

Item 133. Pre-school summer English program; children pledging allegiance; B/W, 7 1/4 x 9 inches.

Item 134. Pre-school English Program, Summer, 1959, Austin School; B/W, 8 x 10 inches.

Box I: Folder XIII. Miscellaneous; items 135-138.

Item 135. Leaflets with "Vote for E. E. Mireles for State Representative;" 2 copies.

Item 136. Typed page of six references; 1p.

Item 137. Data on Latin American population in the United States, 1946.

Item 138. Letter from Coastal Bend Association for Mental Health dated May 4, 1971, to E. E. Mireles.

Box II: Instructional and Curriculum Guides.

1. Manual and Classroom Guide for Hablemos Español, (Brockette, Mireles, Wills, & Gunstream). Recorded exercises in Spanish for elementary grades, prepared by the Department of Radio & Visual Education, Texas State Department of Education, 1945.
2. Preschool Instructional Program for Non-English Speaking Children, Texas Education Agency, April, 1960.
3. A Guide for Curriculum Planning, (experimental copy) Basic Education for Adults, Texas Education Agency, September, 1968.

[MxAm/MSS/023]

MUNGUIA, ROMULO. *Papers, 1911-1975.*

Contents: 9 linear ft. in 19 boxes. Partial draft of autobiography; correspondence, letters, greeting cards, post cards, invitations, memoranda, speeches, reports; articles, short stories, poems, galley proofs, press releases, programs, schedules, minutes, bulletins, brochures, broadsides, registration cards, certificates, leaflets, pamphlets, newsclippings, personal bills, mortgage records; magazines, newspapers, photostats; 411 black and white and color photograph negatives. Biographer's files: final manuscript, drafts, notes, outlines, questionnaires, oral history interviews, notecards, notebooks, bibliography, and correspondence.

Rómulo Munguía Torrez (January 11, 1885-March 10, 1975), printer, journalist and publisher in San Antonio, Texas, was born in Guadalajara, Mexico, where he began his printing career at the age of twelve. His experiences in Mexico City and Puebla as a labor organizer, revolutionary journalist, and educational reformer, however, contributed to his subsequent political exile to the United States in 1926. Munguía joined other political exiles in moving to San Antonio, Texas, where he settled with his family and created a successful business establishment, Munguía Printers. For the remainder of his life in the United States, Munguía chose to keep his Mexican citizenship, dedicating himself to organizing, educating, and informing other Mexican citizens living abroad and to promoting cultural understanding between Mexico and the United States. In 1958, he was appointed honorary consul by the Mexican government for his goodwill efforts between the two countries and for the social-cultural contributions he made to the San Antonio community.

In Mexico City, Munguía helped to form the first union of typographers in 1907, and in 1911, the Cámara Nacional de Trabajo, an organization of labor groups and unions. During the Mexican Revolution, he served as information officer in the Constitutionalist Army in Puebla, writing and publishing articles in support of the revolution in El Demócrata, Nueva Patria, and Resurgimiento. He was an alternate to the Mexican Constitutional Congress of Querétaro in 1917, and worked towards labor and educational reform in Puebla until he came to San Antonio.

Upon his arrival in Texas, Munguía took employment as a mechanical supervisor with La Prensa newspaper. With the help of his sons, he opened and operated his own printing business in 1933 which became one of the largest printing plants in the city. In the Mexican community of San Antonio, he was active in the founding of such organizations as El Comité Patriótico Mexicano; the Agrupación de Ciudadanos Mexicanos en el Extranjero (ACME), which secured voting rights for Mexican citizens living in other countries; El Patronato de los Cursos de Extension, which sponsored the National University of Mexico extension courses (Universidad Nacional Autonóma de Mexico) from 1953 to 1972; and the Mexican Chamber of Commerce.

Through these organizations and the activities they sponsored, Munguía reinforced the culture and traditions of Mexico and encouraged the use and teaching of the Spanish language. He kept the Mexican community informed of events in Mexico by editing and publishing several local and organizational newpapers including El Pueblo and La Voz de Mexico; a monthly illustrated magazine, Mosaicos; and a bilingual newspaper, the Prospect Hill Inquirer.

The Rómulo Munguía papers relating to his personal and community affairs have been grouped into the following four major series: personal papers, general correspondence (personal and organizational), organizational files, and the El Patronato and the University of Mexico (UNAM) extension courses papers and correspondence.

The personal papers include some of Munguía's early essays and publications on socialism and labor in Mexico. A book of memoirs, Salvemos a la Raza! (2nd edition), describing his involvement in the labor movement in Mexico, a partial, unpublished manuscript of his autobiography, and several files of newsclippings on Munguía from Mexican and American newspapers also comprise the personal papers.

General correspondence dating from 1938-1974 include personal letters addressed to Munguía as an officer of the Agrupación de Mexicanos, as editor and publisher of Spanish and bilingual newspapers and as a journalist and member of various Mexican press associations.

Papers relating to organizations and activities with which Munguía was associated have been cataloged by subject. These papers from 1934 to 1971 deal mostly with organizations that sought to unite the Mexican community in the business sector, with political issues affecting Mexico, or with cultural or educational affairs. Subject files include those on the Cámara de Comerciantes, the Mexican Chamber of Commerce, the Confederación Nacional de Veteranos de la Revolución, the Agrupación de Mexicanos, the Periodistas Unidos de América, the Prensa Unida de la República, the Campaña de Alfabetización (literacy campaign).

Papers pertaining to the founding and organization of the first Spanish-language extension courses in San Antonio date from 1942 when Manuel Pacheco Moreno collaborated with Munguía on the idea of providing Spanish-language courses and courses on Mexico by Mexican professors. Extensive correspondence, letters, memos, minutes, reports, brochures and newsclippings document this endeavor from 1942 to 1970, as well as the organization of El Patronato de los Cursos de Extensión and the Centro Cultural Internacional, groups which sponsored and promoted the courses in San Antonio.

Monthly issues of Munguía's monthly magazine, Mosaicos, photographs of family, organizations, and social functions, and newspaper and periodical copy considered for use in Munguía's publications follow the four major series of papers. The biographer's files include the final manuscript entitled "A Man in Two Countries," written in 1975 by Benita Kathleen Munguía, Rómulo Munguía's granddaughter, and notes, letters, drafts, and interviews used in researching the manuscript. The final group of materials consists of the papers of his wife, Carolina, which relate to her activities in social and educational associations.

Source:
Munguía, Kathleen, "A Man in Two Countries." Unpublished manuscript. May, 1975.

Inventory of Rómulo Munguía Papers

Box I: Part I. Personal Papers

1. Unfinished manuscript: R. Munguía's autobiography.
2. Introduction to Salvemos a la Raza by R. Munguía.
3. Published articles and essays; published interview.
4. Photostats of "Como Me Hice Constitucionalista" and the Union de Linotipistas Mexicanos.
5. Copy of "Añoranzas," by R. Munguía.
6. Speeches.
7. Songs.
8. Biographical files.
9. Personal and business stationery.

Box II: Part I. Personal Papers (continued)

1. Personal Income Tax and Bills, 1970-1973.
2. Mortgage Note Records, 1939-1947 [1940]; 1962.

Box III: Part I. Personal Papers (continued)

1. Publications:
   a. Ante el Fantasma del Desarraigo, San Antonio, 1959.
   b. No Fracazara la Revolución.
   c. Salvemos a la Raza, 1960.
   d. 150 Años de Cultura Mexicana en San Antonio, Texas.
2. International Correspondence.
3. School Certificate and Workbook.

Box IV: Part II. Correspondence

1. Greeting Cards.
2. Picture Postcards.

Box V: Part II. Correspondence (continued)

1. General correspondence, 1938, 1941.
2. General correspondence, 1944-1945.
3. General correspondence related to ACME, La Voz de México and Cámara de Trabajadores Mexicanos, 1946.
4. General correspondence, ACME, La Voz de México, 1946.
5. General correspondence related to press associations, 1947.
6. General correspondence, Casa de México, 1945-1949.
7. Correspondence related to Prospect Hill Inquirer, 1950.
8. General correspondence, 1950-1953.
9. General correspondence, ACME, 1955-1958.
10. General correspondence, 1959-1965, 1971-1974.
11. Miscellaneous letters.

Box VI: Part III. Organizational Activities

1. Cámara de Comerciantes, 1934 Constitution
2. Confederación Nacional de Veteranos de la Revolución/ La Liga Acción México-Americana, 1942, 1944-1945, 1947; leaflet, 2 speeches, pamphlet.
3. Campaña Aleman, 1945.
4. ACME (Agrupación de Ciudadaños en el Extranjero), 1945-1946; deposition; Ideario Alemanista.
5. Campaña Miguel Aleman, 1946.
6. Campaña Miguel Aleman, 1946-1947.
7. ACME, Correspondence related to PRI, 1947-1951.
8. ACME, constitution, 1951.
9. ACME, correspondence, 1949-1952.
10. ACME, membership certificates.
11. ACME, Ideario de ACME, 1958.

Box VII: Part III. Organizational Activities (continued)

1. Campaña de Alfabetización, 1948-1949.
2. Materials from La Campaña de Alfabetización.
3. Periodistas Unidos de América, Congreso en Torreon, 1948- 10 photographs.
4. Prensa Unida de la República, 1960-1962, 1964-1965, 1967-1968.
5. Letterhead stationery.
6. Programs of the Fiestas Pátrias Mexicanas, 1962-1971.
7. Mexican Chamber of Commerce, San Antonio.
8. Sindicato Nacional de Redactores de la Prensa, statutes and rules, 1957.

Box VIII: Part IV. UNAM and El Patronato Files

Cursos de Extensión, 1942-43, 1944, 1950-1954.
Correspondence, letters, memos, newsclippings, minutes, reports, brochures, articles; Mexican University Extension Courses Charter-March, 1953.

Box IX: Part IV. UNAM and El Patronato Files (continued)

1. El Patronato de los Cursos de UNAM, 1954-1955.
2. El Patronato de los Cursos and Centro Cultural Internacional, 1953-1956.
3. El Patronato, correspondence, 1955-1958.
4. Newsclipping files on Cursos de Extensión, 1954-1956.
5. Cursos de Extensión, 1955-1960.
Correspondence, financial statements, lists of students.
6. Cursos de Extensión, financial records, 1953-1960.

Box X: Part IV. UNAM and El Patronato Files (continued)

1. Cursos de Extensión, 1961-1969.
2. Class readings for UNAM courses.
3. El Patronato directories, 1964-1970.
4. UNAM Catalog.

5. Cursos de Extensión Universitaría, 1944-1964, San Antonio, Texas; historical booklet.
6. Cursos de Extensión, list of professors.

Box XI: Part IV. UNAM and El Patronato Files (continued)

Cursos de Extensión: student registration cards.

Box XII: Part V. Mosaicos

Monthly magazine with illustrations published by Munguía, 1948-1949, 1954 and 1955 issues.

Box XIII: Part VI. Visual Materials

325 photographs; galley proofs, layouts, veloxes, cuts (original and duplicates), postcards used for printing.

Box XIV: Part VI. Visual Materials (continued)

87 black and white and color photographs and snapshots. Black and white negatives.

Box XV: Part VII. Other Published and Unpublished Materials

Speeches, articles, galley proofs, poems, short stories, press releases, clippings, and graphics.

Box XVI: Part VIII.

Other organization materials and miscellaneous printed items.

Box XVII: Part IX. Biographer's Files

Manuscript and research materials gathered by Kathleen Munguía: final draft to "A Man in Two Countries" (1975) with annotated bibliography; research material; notecards; oral history interviews with Raul Ortiz, Efrain G. Dominguez, Joe Olivares, Sr., and Alfonso Garza on 2 tapes (1975).

Box XVIII: Part IX. Biographer's Files (continued)

Preliminary notes, interview questions, outlines, correspondence, bibliographic sources, first and third drafts to manuscript "A Man in Two Countries", and printed items used for preparation of manuscript; 1971, 1974-75.

Box XIX: Part X. Carolina Munguía Papers

1. Círculo Social Femenino de México, 1938, Círculo Cultural Isabel la Católica, 1939: minutes, correspondence, and lists.

2. Texas Congress of Parents & Teachers: bulletins, convention notebook, manual, San Antonio Council PTA Directory, and the Texas Parent-Teacher (June, 1940-August, 1941), 1938-41.

[MxAm/MSS/008]
[Slide Collection No. 51]
[Slide Collection No. 52]

RAMIREZ, MANUEL. *Photographs and slides, 1973-1977.*

Contents: 160 35mm. color slides [Slide Collections No. 51 and 52], and 32 black and white photographs mounted to 27.9 x 39.5cm. on white board.

Manuel "Chaca" Ramírez, born in Laredo, Texas, in 1947, began his photographic career doing social documentary photography in Laredo at the time of the War on Poverty Program in 1967. During the 1970's, Ramírez attended the University of Texas at Austin where he studied photojournalism. He documented the Texas Farmworkers' March to Austin from San Juan, Texas, in 1977, and again on their march from Austin to Washington, D.C., later that year. The purpose of both marches was to seek state and national legislation that would give farmworkers the right to organize unions and the repeal of right-to-work laws.

The photographic collection consists of two slide collections totaling 160 color slides, and 32 black and white mounted prints taken and compiled by the photographer. The slide collection of the march to Austin includes 80 transparencies [Slide Collection No. 51] documenting most of the 400-mile journey from San Juan, Texas, to the state capital that started February 26 and ended April 24, 1977. An index facing each slide page describes the individual slide with the date and location. Supporters, farmworkers, and Texas state representatives Arnoldo González (Corpus Christi), Gonzalo Barrientos (Austin), Senator Carlos Truan (Corpus Christi), Dr. Hector García, founder of the G.I. Forum, and Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall are identified by the photographer. The index also serves as a brief diary of activities and events such as rallies that occurred enroute to Austin. Places included on the march are Donna, Weslaco, Kingsville, Corpus Christi, Gregory, Taft, George West, Three Rivers, Campbelton, Pleasanton, San Antonio, Selma, New Braunfels, San Marcos, and Kyle.

The two-and-a-half month journey by the farmworkers from Austin to Washington, D.C., covering 1,400 miles began June 18 and culminated in a rally at the Lincoln Memorial on Labor Day, September 5, 1977. Eighty slides [Slide Collection No. 52] document the march in Houston, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia.

Also included in the collection are two photographic series in black and white of "EL Cuatro" barrio, a neighborhood located in southwest downtown Laredo, and of local people and scenes in Laredo. Eight photographs taken in March of 1975 contrast the dilapidated housing of the barrio with

the construction of a new Hilton Inn being built in the same area. Most of the 24 photographs in the second series taken between 1973 and 1975 are of poor housing, and of Mexican American children, youth, and elderly people in their surroundings in Laredo.

[MxAm/MSS/003]

SANCHEZ, GEORGE ISIDORE. *Papers, 1928, 1934-1970.*

Contents: 35 items in 5 folders include news articles, press releases, brochures, thesis chapters, assorted bibliographies, notecards, correspondence and a copy of a 1947 California civil action unit suit against school segregation. 4 photostatic documents of Latin, Anglo and Black scholastic populations and a chart on school segregation; 2 reports on the TEWA Basin Resettlement Project, 1936; and 277 black and white photographs, including duplicate copies and a photograph scrapbook. (3,526 monographs, books, journals, theses, dissertations, bulletins and reports were cataloged individually in the Benson Latin American Collection and can be located through the Benson Collection card catalog.)

George I. Sánchez (October 4, 1906-April 5, 1972), educator, scholar and civil rights advocate, was born in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and was educated in the public schools of Arizona and New Mexico. He attended the University of New Mexico where he earned his B.A. in 1930. Sánchez received his M.S. in educational psychology and Spanish at the University of Texas at Austin in 1931 and his Ph.D. in educational administration at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1934. From 1940 until his death in 1972, Dr. Sánchez served as professor and consultant in Latin American education at the University of Texas at Austin. As a member of the Department of History and Philosophy of Education, he served as chairman of that department from 1951 to 1959.

Throughout his career, Sánchez directed his efforts toward the social betterment of Mexican Americans, blacks and other underprivileged groups in the areas of education, politics, health, economics and civil rights. He questioned the validity of intelligence tests given to Mexican American children; he surveyed Navajo Indian educational programs, as well as those relating to Negroes in the South; and he became known as one of the first proponents of bilingual-bicultural education in the United States.

The voluminous printed collection gathered by Sánchez primarily relates to Mexican American and Latin American affairs and has been cataloged individually in the Benson Latin American Collection.

The Sánchez papers include a photographic collection of Mexican and Anglo schools, rural schools in New Mexico, and a migrant labor camp. These

photographs offer early visual documentation of the social and educational problems Sánchez investigated. Migrant labor camp photographs present striking evidence of the deplorable living conditions of migrant farmworkers. The photographic notebook includes 221 photos of the San Miguel and Río Arriba County Schools in New Mexico between 1934 and 1935. As photographic records they complement the research materials written by Sánchez and others in relation to migrant farmworkers, education and school segregation.

A number of news articles relating to socio-economic and political conditions of Mexican Americans and to Latin American-U.S. relations, a copy of the Méndez Civil Action Suit on school segregation in California and its subsequent ruling, and diagrammed comparisons of scholastic populations in Texas are other types of materials represented in the Sánchez papers.

Source:
Paredes, Américo, ed. Humanidad, Essays in Honor of George I. Sánchez. Los Angeles: University of California, 1977.

Inventory of George I. Sánchez Papers

Box I:
- Folder I. Westminister School District of Orange County, California vs. Méndez et al, civil action suit, April, 1947.
- Folder II. News articles, press releases, clippings and brochures relating to labor, economics, language and civil rights of Mexican Americans and to relations between the U.S. and Latin American countries, 1962-1970 (24 items).
- Folder III. Preliminary draft of M.A. thesis by Iris Mills Wares; 1965?; "Linguistic and Related Problems in Mexican Indian Literacy," chapters 1-9.
- Folder IV. Notecards and assorted bibliographies (5 items).
- Folder V. Correspondence (4 items).
- Report 1. TEWA Basin Resettlement Project. Final Plan, Resettlement Administration, Rural Resettlement Division, Region XII, 1936.
- Report 2. TEWA Basin Resettlement Project. Preliminary Engineering Report, Supplemental to Final Plan Book, Resettlement Administration, Region XII, 1936, Architectural and Engineering Section.

Photostatic Materials:

- Item 1. School segregation and discrimination, 1947.
- Item 2. Contrast in grade enrollment of Latin, 1942-1943; comparison of Latin and Anglo scholastic population, 1928, 1942, proj. 1956.
- Item 3. Latin population statistics, 1943-1944.
- Item 4. Percentage of Latin, Anglo and Negro scholastic populations, 1928, 1942, proj. 1956; Latin scholastic population compared with total scholastic population.

Box II. Photographic Collection (277 items)

A. Photographs of migrant worker labor camp; 26 photos, black and white, 5 x 7 inches, captioned.
B. Photographs of Mexican ward school and Mathis High School; 18 photographs, black and white, 5 x 7 inches.
C. Photographic scrapbook containing pictures of rural schools in New Mexico:
   1. San Miguel County Schools, 1934-1935; 136 photographs, 4 1/2 x 2 3/4 inches.
   2. Rio Arriba County Schools, 1934-1935; 85 photographs, 8 unidentified photographs, 4 1/2 x 2 3/4 inches.

[MxAm/MSS/018]

TAFOLLA FAMILY. *Papers, 1860-1980.*

Contents: 5 inches in 1 box; copies of 21 legal documents and personal letters, with commentary; 42 reproductions of historic photographs; genealogical chart; typed translation of autobiography of Santiago Tafolla, Sr.

The Tafolla Family of San Antonio, Texas, was founded by Santiago Tafolla, whose life spanned the period 1837 to 1911. Santiago Tafolla was born in Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Mariano Tafolla, an officer in the Mexican Army, and Josefa Gutiérrez de Tafolla. The youngest of eight children, Santiago was orphaned by age seven and raised by an elder brother. In 1848, at age eleven, Santiago ran away from home and joined an American wagon train going east.

Young Santiago became the protege of Robert A. Mathews, a member of the wagon train and native of Georgia, whose destination was Washington, D.C. During the next seven years (1848-1855), Santiago lived in Washington, Georgia and South Carolina. He attended various schools and worked as a hotel clerk and was apprenticed to a tailor and a shoemaker.

In 1855 he enlisted in the U.S. Army Second Cavalry being sent to Texas. He was among the contingent that established Camp Verde in Kerr County in 1856.

Santiago's autobiography, which forms a part of this collection, recounts his experience in the Army and conditions in central Texas before and after his discharge from the Army in 1860. He gives brief details of his two marriages in 1860 and 1868. The Civil War caused severe economic reverses to Santiago and he describes his various work experiences as a farmer, rancher and merchant.

The autobiography ends with his election as Justice of the Peace in Bandera in 1875. An epilogue written by his editor and grandson, Fidel Tafolla, explains that Santiago resigned this position the following year and became a Methodist minister. He was pastor in Laredo in 1877 and in 1881 was elected Presiding Elder of the San Diego Mexican Mission District.

He died in retirement in 1911.

The collection is comprised of two groups of materials: a series of family letters and documents, many dealing with Santiago Tafolla, but some with grandchildren and great-grandchildren; and a set of family photographs dating from the 1860's to 1950's. Annotations to the photographs give greater detail of family members and their various activities. A genealogical chart and Santiago Tafolla's autobiography are the other items in the present collection.

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